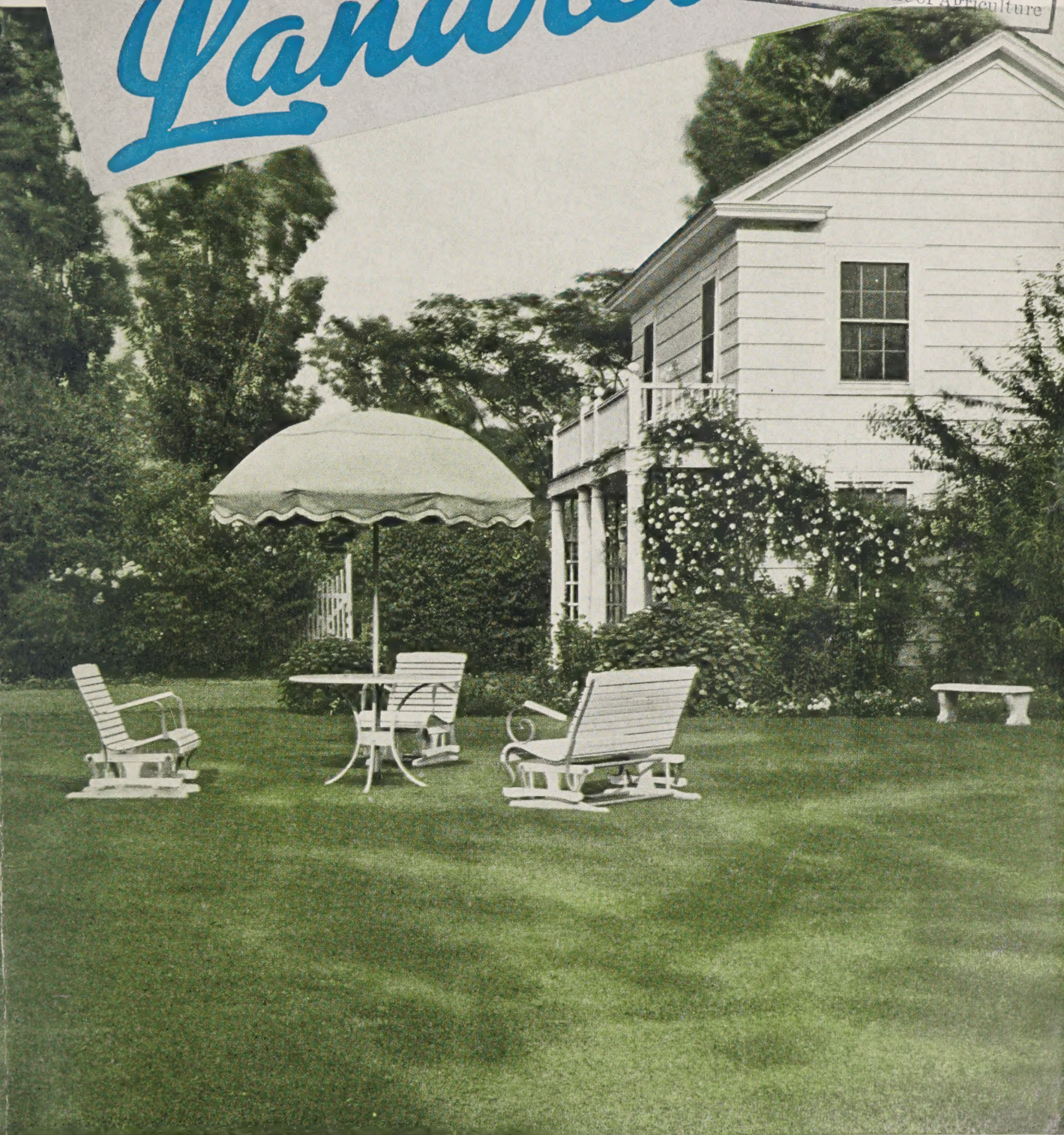
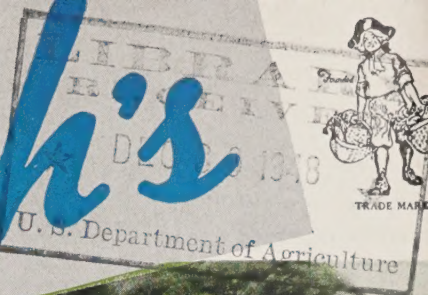


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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1949 Garden Guide

Landreth's



D. Landreth Seed Co. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

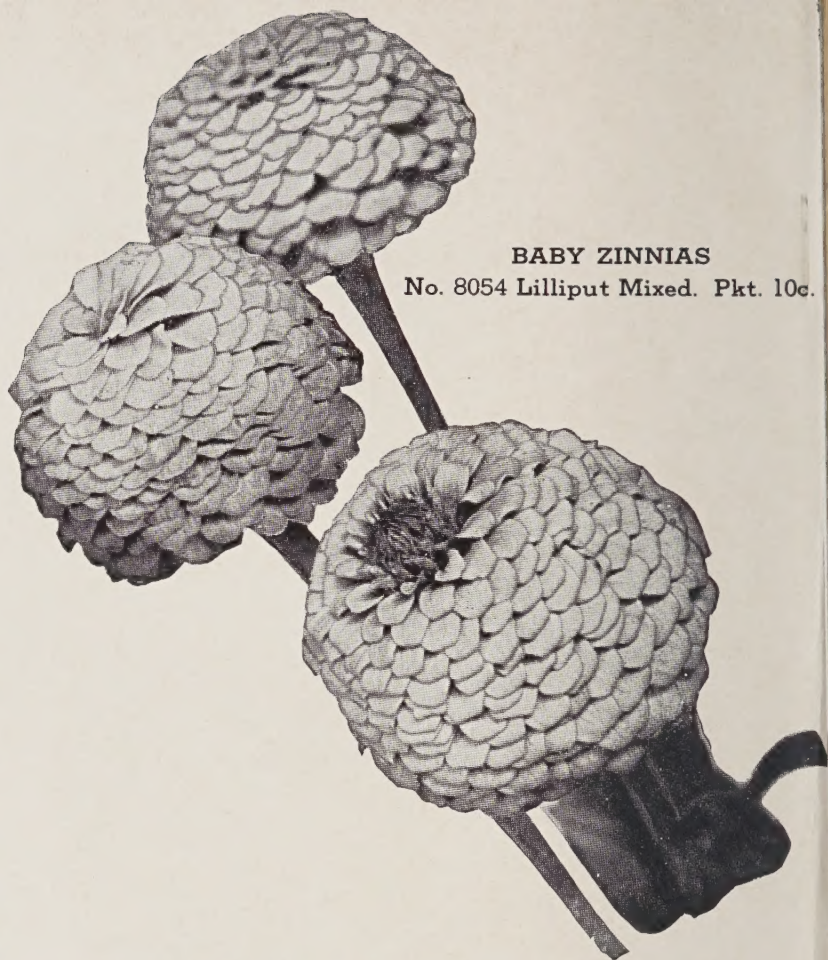
THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN AMERICA

Landreth's Seeds

Since 1784



BACHELOR'S BUTTON
No. 3109 Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



BABY ZINNIAS
No. 8054 Lilliput Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



ASTERS
Wilt-Resistant
No. 1521 Giant Branching Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

D. Landreth Seed Co.

6 S. FRONT ST.
PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Phone: LOmbard 3-4487

337 ELIZABETH ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Phone: Main 7055

In This Issue

For the convenience of our Dealer and Retail Customers

A Condensed Summary of all Merchandise
offered with Retail Prices—Pages 2 to 13

Our Garden Guide, a complete descriptive list of:
Vegetable, Flower, Lawn Grass and Farm Seeds
Summer Flowering Bulbs and Roots
Fertilizers, Disease and Pest Controls
Seed and Soil Treating Compounds
Sundries

In addition to detailed cultural directions
preceding each specie, we refer you to:

Planting Chart for Vegetables on page 95

Making a Good Lawn on page 56

How to Plant Flower Seeds on page 60

A complete Index on page 96

INFORMATION TO CUSTOMERS IN ORDERING DIRECT FROM THIS CATALOGUE

HOW TO ORDER.—Please write your name, post-office and state plainly; if your express or freight office is different from your postoffice don't fail to mention it.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Send cash with order by express or registered mail, by check or by Postal Money-order. Postage stamps will be an acceptable and convenient method of remitting for small amounts. Foreign stamps are not acceptable.

Goods can be sent C. O. D. with the exception of plants and bulbs. No C. O. D. orders accepted for less than \$3.00, and send one-third of the amount with order.

FREE DELIVERY to any Express or Post Office in the United States on everything offered in this catalog except:

NOT PREPAID. Potatoes, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Disease and Pest Controls, Seed and Soil Treating Compounds and Sundries. On these, the customer pays the transportation charges. If wanted by mail add postage or we will ship collect by cheapest, Express or Freight.

MARKET GARDEN TRADE. If you are a large buyer of seeds or grow Vegetables for Market, send for our Market Gardeners Wholesale Price List.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, etc. Limit of weight to all zones 70 lbs.		First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	NON-WARRANTY. —In accordance with the custom of the seed trade, we or our agents give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs sold. Even with the highest quality seeds and bulbs, success in gardening depends largely upon cultivation, soil and weather conditions. Therefore, we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.
Local Rate, Philadelphia	\$0.08	\$0.01		
1st Zone, within 50 miles of Philadelphia..	09	01		
2d Zone, over 50 miles and under 150 miles.	09	01		
3d Zone, over 150 and under 300 miles	10	02		
4th Zone, over 300 and under 600 miles	11	04		
5th Zone, over 600 and under 1000 miles	12	06		
6th Zone, over 1000 and under 1400 miles...	13	08		
7th Zone, over 1400 and under 1800 miles...	15	10		
8th Zone, over 1800 miles	16	12		

RETAIL SEED PRICES

Vegetable Seeds

→ ALL PACKETS 10c UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

ASPARAGUS SEEDS AND ROOTS

Page 14	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Mary Washington—Seed	\$.20	\$.55
Mary Washington—Roots 2 yr. old		
50 Roots 100 Roots 500 Roots 1000 Roots		
\$1.75 \$3.00 \$12.00 \$22.00		

BUSH BEANS—GREEN PODDED

Pages 14 & 15	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Black Valentine Stringless...	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.10	\$2.50
Bountiful .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75
Dixie White .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Dwarf Horticultural .....	.40	.75	1.40	3.25
Full Measure .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Giant Stringless .....	.30	.60	1.10	2.50
Landreth's Stringless Green				
Pod .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Longreen .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Plentiful .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Red Valentine Stringless .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Streamliner .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Tendergreen .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Tennessee Green Pod .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75

SHELL BEANS

Page 15	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Navy or Boston Pea	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.10	\$2.50
Red Kidney .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
White Kidney .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
White Marrow .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50

BUSH BEANS—WAX PODDED

Page 15	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Brittle or Round Pod Kidney				
Wax	\$.40	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25
Golden Wax (Top Notch)...	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Improved Kidney Wax .....	.40	.75	1.40	3.25
Pencil Pod Black Wax .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75
Sure Crop Stringless .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Page 16	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Burpee's Bush	\$.40	\$.70	\$1.30	\$3.00
Cangreen .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Fordhook Bush .....	.40	.75	1.40	3.25
Fordhook Bush No. 242 .....	.45	.80	1.50	3.50
Fordhook Baby		None		
Henderson Bush .....	.30	.55	1.00	2.25
Improved Bush .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Jackson Wonder Bush .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Superba Giant Podded Bush.	.40	.70	1.30	3.00

POLE LIMA BEANS

Pages 16 & 17	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Carolina or Sieva	\$.30	\$.55	\$1.00	\$2.25
Early Leviathan .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Florida Speckled Butter .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Ideal Mammoth Podded .....	.45	.80	1.50	3.50
King of the Garden .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Large Speckled Pole .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00

POLE OR RUNNING SNAP BEANS

Page 17	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Genuine Cornfield	\$.35	\$.65	\$1.20	\$2.75
Horticultural (London) .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75
Kentucky Wonder .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75
Kentucky Wonder Wax		None		
Kentucky Wonder White Seed	.35	.65	1.20	2.75
Lazy Wife .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Nancy Davis .....	.35	.60	1.10	2.50
Tennessee Wonder .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75
White Creaseback .....	.35	.65	1.20	2.75

BEET—TABLE

Page 18	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Black Knight	\$.20	\$.60
Crosby's Egyptian .....	.15	.50
Detroit Dark Red .....	.20	.60
Early Blood Turnip .....	.15	.50
Early Wonder .....	.15	.50
Eclipse, Extra Early .....	.15	.50
Extra Early Egyptian .....	.15	.50
Lentz Early .....	.15	.50
Lutz's Green Leaf or		
Winter Keeper .....	.20	.60
Perfect Model .....	.20	.60

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL

Page 19	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Giant Half Rose	\$.15	\$.45
Golden Tankard .....	.15	.45
Mammoth Long Red .....	.15	.45

SWISS CHARD

Page 19	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Large Ribbed, Dark Green	\$.15	\$.45
Giant Lucullus .....	.15	.45
Rhubarb Chard .....	.25	.75

BROCCOLI

Page 19	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Calabrese, Green Sprouting	\$.30	\$.90
Fall Broccoli Raab .....	.15	.35
Spring Broccoli Raab .....	.20	.60

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

Page 20	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Long Island Improved	\$.30	\$.50	\$1.50

CABBAGE—EARLY AND MIDSEASON

Pages 20 & 21	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Charleston or Large Wakefield	\$.30	\$.90
Copenhagen Market .....	.35	1.00
Golden Acre .....	.35	1.00
Green Acre .....	.35	1.00
Early Jersey Wakefield .....	.30	.90
All Head Early .....	.30	.90
All Seasons .....	.30	.90
Early Flat Dutch .....	.30	.90
Early Round Dutch .....	.35	1.00
Glory of Enkhuizen .....	.30	.90
Succession .....	.30	.90

CABBAGE—SAVOY

Page 21	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Perfection Drumhead Savoy	\$.45	\$1.50

CABBAGE—LATE

Page 22	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Danish Ballhead (Short Stem)	\$.35	\$1.00
Danish Roundhead (Short Stem) .....	.35	1.00
Late Flat Dutch .....	.30	.90
Penn State Ball Head .....	.35	1.00

CABBAGE—RED

Page 22	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Mammoth Red Rock	\$.40	\$1.15

CABBAGE—YELLOWS—RESISTANT

Pages 20 & 22	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Golden Acre	\$.45	\$1.50
Marion Market .....	.40	1.15
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 .....	.40	1.15
Wisconsin All Seasons .....	.40	1.15

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

Page 22	Oz.	¼ lb.
Chihili	\$.25	\$.75
Wong Bok .....	.25	.75

CANTALOUPE—MUSKMELON

Pink and Orange Fleshed Varieties

Page 23	Oz.	¼ lb.
Banana	\$.25	\$.75
Bender's Surprise .....	.25	.75
Fordhook .....	.30	.90
Hales Best No. 36 .....	.25	.75
Hales Best Jumbo .....	.30	.90
Hearts of Gold or Hoodoo .....	.30	.90
Honey Rock or Sugar Rock .....	.25	.75
Pride of Wisconsin .....	.30	.90

Green Fleshed Varieties

Page 24	Oz.	¼ lb.
Bottomly	\$.25	\$.75
Extra Early Hackensack .....	.25	.75
Honey Dew .....	.30	.90
Jenny Lind .....	.30	.90
Knight Early or Sugar Sweet .....	.25	.75
Montreal Market .....	.25	.75
Rocky Ford Gold Lined .....	.25	.75

CARROT

Page 25	Oz.	¼ lb.
Chantenay Half Long	\$.25	\$.75
Chantenay Red Cored .....	.25	.75
Danvers Half Long .....	.25	.75
Imperator .....	.25	.75
Long Orange .....	.25	.75
Nantes .....	.30	1.00
Oxheart .....	.25	.75

CARROT—For Stock Feeding

Page 25	Oz.	¼ lb.
Short White	\$.20	\$.60
White Belgian .....	.20	.60

CAULIFLOWER

Page 26	Pkt.	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.
Autumn Giant	\$.15	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.00
Early Snowball .....	.15	.60	1.10	2.00
Snowdrift .....	.15	.60	1.10	2.00

CELERIAC

Page 26	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Giant Prague	\$.40	\$.75	\$2.50

CELERY

Pages 26 & 27	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Easy Blanching	\$.45	\$.75	\$2.50
Emperor or Fordhook .....	.45	.75	2.50
Giant Pascal .....	.45	.75	2.50
Golden Self Blanching (tall) ....	.55	1.00	3.25
Summer Pascal .....	.55	1.00	3.25
White Plume .....	.45	.75	2.50
Winter Queen .....	.45	.75	2.50
Wonderful or Golden Plume ....	.55	1.00	3.25

CHERVIL—See Herbs

Page 55	Oz.	¼ lb.
Curled	\$.20	\$.60

CHICORY

Page 27	Oz.	¼ lb.
Asparagus (Cicoria Catalogna)	\$.30	\$.90
Large Rooted (Magdeburg) .....	.30	.90
Witloof (French Endive) .....	.40	1.25

CHIVES

Pages 27 & 55	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Chives	\$.50	\$.90	\$3.25

COLLARDS

Page 28	Oz.	¼ lb.
Cabbage or Heading	\$.20	\$.50
Georgia or Southern .....	.15	.45

CORN—SWEET

Open Pollinated—White Varieties

Page 28	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Black Mexican	\$.30	\$.50	\$.95	\$2.25
Country Gentleman .....	.30	.50	.95	2.25
Early Evergreen .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Howling Mob .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Money Maker .....	.30	.50	.95	2.25
Long Island Beauty .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Vanguard .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00

CORN—SWEET

Open Pollinated—Yellow Varieties

Page 29	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Bantam Evergreen (Golden)	\$.25	\$.45	\$.85	\$2.00
Golden Bantam 8 Row .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Gol. Bant. Imp. 10-14 Rows .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Golden Early Market .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Golden Giant .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Golden Sunshine .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Whipple's Yellow .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00

CORN—SWEET HYBRID

Yellow Varieties

Page 30	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Golden Cross Bantam ..	\$.15	\$.40	\$.70	\$1.30	\$3.00
Ioana P 39x145 .....	.15	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Lincoln 39x23 .....	.15	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Marcross 13.6 .....	.15	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Marcross P. 39 .....	.15	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Sixty Day Early Yellow .....	.15	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Spancross .....	.15	.40	.70	1.30	3.00
Whipcross P. 39 .....	.15	.40	.70	1.30	3.00

White Variety

Page 30	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Evergreen 14x13	\$.15	\$.50	\$.90	\$1.70	\$4.00

CORN FOR ROASTING EARS

Page 29	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Adams Large Early or Ideal	\$.20	\$.35	\$.65	\$1.50
Adams Extra Early .....	.25	.40	.75	1.75
Bland's Extra Early .....	.25	.40	.75	1.75
Truckers' Favorite .....	.20	.30	.55	1.25

CORN—POP

Page 29	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Golden Queen	\$.25	\$.45	\$.85	\$2.00
Hulless or Australian .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
South American .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
White Rice .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00

CORN—FIELD

Page 30	7 lb.	14 lb.
	(½ peck)	(peck)
Early Pennsylvania Eight-Row	\$.15	\$2.00
Golden Dent	1.00	1.75
Lancaster County Surecrop	1.00	1.75
Leaming	1.15	2.00
Snowflake	1.15	2.00
U. S. No. 13 Hybrid Certified	1.40	2.50
White Ensilage	1.15	2.00
White Hickory King	1.25	2.25

CORN SALAD

Page 27	Oz.	¼ lb.
Large Leaved	\$.40	\$1.25

**CRESS**

Page 28	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Curled or Pepper Grass		\$.20	\$.60
Upland	None		
Water Cress	\$.50	.90	3.00

CUCUMBER—White Spine Varieties

Page 31	Oz.	1/4 lb.
A. & C. (Colorado)	\$.30	\$.90
Cubit .....	.35	1.00
Davis Perfect .....	.25	.75
Early Fortune .....	.25	.75
Improved Early White Spine .....	.30	.90
Kirby, Original Strain .....	.30	.90
Kirby, Special Long Strain .....	.35	1.00
Longfellow .....	.35	1.00
Marketer .....	.35	1.00
Straight Eight .....	.35	1.00
Stays Green or Black Diamond .....	.25	.75
White Wonder .....	.25	.75

CUCUMBER—Black Spine Varieties

Page 32	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Boston Pickling	\$.25	\$.75
Early Cluster .....	.25	.75
Everbearing .....	.25	.75
Gherkin or Burr .....	.30	.90
Jersey Pickling .....	.25	.75
Long Green, Improved .....	.30	.90
National Pickling .....	.25	.75

DANDELION

Page 32	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Improved Thick-Leaved	\$.80	\$1.50	\$5.00

EGGPLANT

Page 33	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Black Beauty	\$.40	\$.75	\$2.50
Early Long Purple .....	.40	.75	2.50
Florida High Bush .....	.40	.75	2.50
Improved Large Round Purple ..	.40	.75	2.50

ENDIVE

Page 32	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Full Heart Batavian (Escarolle).....	\$.20	\$.65
Green Curled .....	.20	.65

FENNEL OR FINOCCHIO

Page 33	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Florence or Italian	\$.30	\$.90

HERBS

Page 55	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Anise	\$.40	\$.75	\$2.50
Basil, Sweet .....	.30	.55	1.75
Borage .....		.30	.90
Caraway .....		.15	.50
Chervil, Curled .....		.20	.60
Chives .....	.50	.90	3.25
Coriander .....		.20	.60
Dill, Mammoth .....		.15	.50
Fennel, Sweet .....		.25	.75
Marjoram, Sweet .....	.35	.60	2.00
Sage, Broad-Leaf .....	.35	.65	2.25
Savory, Summer .....	.30	.50	1.60
Thyme, Broad-Leaf English ....	.55	1.00	3.50

KALE OR BORECOLE

Page 33	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Dwarf Blue Scotch	\$.25	\$.75
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch .....	.20	.60
Dwarf Siberian Curled .....	.20	.60

KOHL RABI

Page 33	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Purple Vienna	\$.35	\$1.00
White Vienna .....	.35	1.00

LEEK

Page 34	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Mammoth or Large American Flag	\$.30	\$.50	\$1.60
Monstrous Carentan .....	.30	.50	1.60

LETTUCE—Loose Leaf Varieties

Page 34	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Curled Simpson, Black Seeded	\$.20	\$.60
Curled Simpson, White Seeded .....	.20	.60
Grand Rapids .....	.20	.60
Oak Leaf .....	.35	1.00
Prize Head .....	.20	.60

LETTUCE—Cos or Romaine Varieties

Page 34	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Dark Green Cos	\$.20	\$.60
Paris White Cos .....	.20	.60

LETTUCE—Crisp Head Varieties

Page 35	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Black Seeded Iceberg		\$.45	\$1.50
Great Lakes	\$.35	.60	2.00
Hanson .....		.25	.75
Iceberg .....		.30	.90
Imperial No. 44 .....		.40	1.25
Imperial No. 456 .....	.35	.60	2.00
Imperial No. 847 .....		.40	1.25
New York No. 12 .....		.40	1.25

LETTUCE—Butter Head Varieties

Page 36	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Big Boston	\$.30	\$.90
Crisp As Ice .....	.35	1.00
May King .....	.30	.90
Salamander .....	.25	.75
White Boston .....	.25	.75

MUSHROOM SPAWN**Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn**

Page 36			
Brick	\$.50	5 Bricks	\$2.00
10 Bricks	3.50	25 Bricks	7.00

MUSTARD

Page 36	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Florida, Broad Leaved	\$.15	\$.35
Giant Southern Curled .....	.15	.35
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen ....	.15	.40
Fordhook Fancy or Ostrich Plume ....	.15	.40

OKRA

Page 37	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Clemson	\$.15	\$.40
Dwarf Stalked Long Green .....	.15	.40
Green Velvet or Louisiana Spineless..	.15	.40
Perkin's Mammoth Green Pod .....	.15	.40
White Velvet .....	.15	.40

ONION—SEED

Pages 37, 38 & 39	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Crystal White Wax	\$.30	\$.55	\$1.75
Early Yellow Globe .....	.30	.50	1.50
Ebenezer .....	.25	.40	1.15
Hardy White Bunching .....	.30	.55	1.75
Prizetaker .....	.30	.50	1.50
Red Wethersfield .....	.30	.50	1.50

**ONION—Continued**

Pages 37, 38 & 39	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Southport Red Globe	\$.30	\$.50	\$1.50
Southport White Globe .....	.35	.60	2.00
Southport Yellow Globe .....	.30	.50	1.50
Sweet Spanish, Riverside, Yellow	.30	.50	1.50
White Portugal or Silver Skin ..	.30	.50	1.50
Yellow Bermuda .....	.35	.55	1.75
Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.30	.50	1.50

ONION SETS

Page 37	1 lb.	4 lb.	8 lb.
Bottle, Yellow, True Penna.			None
Ebenezer, Yellow	\$.35	\$1.30	\$2.25
Red .....	.35	1.30	2.25
White .....	.40	1.50	2.75
Egyptian Top Sets Write for Prices in August			

PARSLEY

Page 40	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Champion Moss Curled	\$.20	\$.55
Double Curled .....	.20	.55
Hamburg, Parsnip Rooted .....	.15	.50
Plain (Single) .....	.15	.50

PARSNIP

Page 40	Oz.	1/4 lb.
All America	\$.20	\$.60
Sugar or Hollow Crown .....	.20	.60

PEAS—Smooth Seeded Extra Early Varieties

Page 41	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Alaska, Wilt Resistant	\$.25	\$.40	\$.75	\$1.75
Alaska, Large Podded or				
Ameer .....	.25	.40	.75	1.75
Early Morning Star .....	.25	.40	.75	1.75
Laxton's Superb or Early				
Bird .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00

PEAS—Edible Pods or Sugar

Page 41	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Dwarf Gray Sugar	\$.25	\$.40	\$.75	\$1.75
Dwarf White Sugar .....	.25	.40	.75	1.75
Mammoth Luscious Sugar .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Mammoth Melting Sugar .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00

PEAS—Wrinkled Seeded Early Varieties

Page 42	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
American Wonder	\$.25	\$.45	\$.85	\$2.00
Blue Bantam .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Early Wonder .....	.25	.50	.95	2.25
Early Gradus .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Laxtonian .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Laxton's Progress .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Little Marvel .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Nott's Excelsior .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Premium Gem .....	.25	.40	.75	1.75
Thomas Laxton .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00

PEAS—Wrinkled Seeded Late Varieties

Page 43	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
Dwarf Telephone or Daisy ..	\$.25	\$.45	\$.85	\$2.00
Potlatch or Improved				
Stratagem .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Tall Telephone .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
Wyoming Wonder .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00

PEPPERS—Sweet

Pages 43 & 44	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Bell or Bull Nose (Sweet)	\$.35	\$.60	\$2.00
California Wonder .....	.40	.75	2.50
Chinese Giant .....	.50	.90	3.00
Golden Queen .....	.40	.75	2.50
Harris' Early Giant .....	.50	.90	3.00

PEPPERS—Sweet—Continued

Pages 43 & 44	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Neapolitan or White Cap	\$.35	\$.60	\$2.00
Pimiento .....	.40	.75	2.50
Ruby King .....	.35	.60	2.00
Sunnybrook Sweet Cheese .....	.40	.75	2.50
World Beater or Ruby Giant ....	.40	.75	2.50

PEPPERS—Hot

Page 44	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Anaheim Chili	\$.35	\$.60	\$2.00
Bell or Bull Nose (Hot) .....	.40	.75	2.50
Hungarian Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
Long Red Cayenne or Pot Herb ..	.35	.60	2.00
Large, Thick Hot .....	.35	.60	2.00
Red Cherry, Large .....	.35	.60	2.00
Red Chili .....	.35	.60	2.00
Tabasco (Hottest of All) .....	.35	.60	2.00

POTATOES—Certified Maine Grown

Page 40		
Green Mountain	Red Bliss	
Irish Cobbler	Spaulding Rose	
Jersey Red Skin	Ask for Prices	
NOTE: Potatoes are ready for shipment about March 1st.		
1 peck weighs 15 lbs., bus. 60 lbs., sack 100 lbs.		

PUMPKINS

Page 44	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Connecticut Field or Big Tom	\$.20	\$.60
Golden or Yellow Cushaw .....	.20	.60
Green Striped Cushaw .....	.20	.60
Large Cheese .....	.20	.60
Mammoth King or Jumbo .....	.25	.75
Small Sugar or New England Pie ....	.20	.60

RADISHES—Oval and Round Varieties

Page 45	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Crimson Giant	\$.20	\$.60
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip .....	.20	.60
Early Scarlet Globe .....	.20	.60
Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip or		
Sparkler .....	.20	.60
French Breakfast .....	.20	.60
Truckers' "Early Money" .....	.20	.60
Saxa or 15 Day Scarlet .....	.20	.60
White Box .....	.20	.60

RADISHES—Long Rooted Varieties

Page 46	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Chartier or Long Rose	\$.20	\$.60
Early Long Scarlet .....	.20	.60
White Icicle .....	.20	.60
White Strasburg .....	.20	.60

RADISHES—Winter Varieties

Page 46	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Celestial or White Chinese	\$.20	\$.60
Chinese Rose or Scarlet China .....	.20	.60
Long Black Spanish .....	.20	.60
Round Black Spanish .....	.20	.60

RAPE—See Farm Seeds

Page 59	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Dwarf Essex	\$.25	\$.40

RHUBARB SEED AND ROOTS

Page 46	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Victoria—Seed	\$.35	\$1.00
	Per 3 Doz.	Per 25
Victoria—Roots	\$.50	\$1.75 \$3.50

**RUTABAGA—See Turnip, Page 53****SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT**

Page 47	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$.35	\$.60	\$2.00

SORREL

Page 46	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Broad Leaved	\$.40	\$1.25

SPINACH

Page 47	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Bloomsdale Curled Savoy	\$.15	\$.25	\$.75
King of Denmark .....	.15	.25	.75
Long Standing Bloomsdale .....	.15	.25	.75
New Zealand (Hot Weather) ....	.15	.30	.90
Nobel or Giant Thick-Leaved ...	.15	.25	.75
Old Dominion (Blight Resistant)	.15	.25	.75
Perfection Curled Savoy .....	.15	.25	.75

SQUASH—Summer Varieties

Page 48	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Cocozelle Bush	\$.20	\$.60
Early Prolific Straightneck .....	.20	.60
Early White Bush Scalloped or Patty Pan .....	.20	.60
Early Yellow Summer Crookneck ...	.20	.60
Giant Summer Straightneck .....	.20	.60
Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck ...	.20	.60
Mammoth White Bush .....	.20	.60
Zucchini, Black or Dark Green .....	.20	.60

SQUASH—Winter Varieties

Page 48	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Boston Marrow	\$.15	\$.50
Delicious, Golden .....	.25	.75
Hubbard, Blue .....	.25	.75
Hubbard, Golden or Red .....	.25	.75
Hubbard, Green .....	.25	.75
Table Queen, Des Moines or Acorn ..	.20	.60

SUNFLOWER—See Farm Seeds, Page 59**SWISS CHARD**

Page 19	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Large Ribbed, Dark Green	\$.15	\$.50
Giant Lucullus .....	.15	.50
Rhubarb Chard .....	.25	.75

TOBACCO—Price Page 7; Description Page 59**TOMATO****Early and Main Crop—Red Varieties**

Pages 49 & 50	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Bonny Best .....	..	\$.35	\$.60	\$2.00
Bonny Best, Certified* .....	..	\$.15	.40	.75 2.50
Bonny Best, Crown Picked, Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00
Break O'Day .....	..	.40	.75	2.50
Earliana .....	..	.45	.80	2.75
Grothen's Globe .....	..	.45	.80	2.75
Grothen's Globe, Certified* ..	.15	.50	.90	3.25
Grothen's Globe, Crown Picked Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00
John Baer .....	..	.35	.60	2.00
John Baer, Certified* .....	.15	.40	.75	2.50
John Baer, Crown Picked Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00
Marglobe .....	..	..	.50	1.75
Marglobe, Certified* .....	.15	.35	.60	2.00
Marglobe, Crown Picked Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) ..	..	.35	.60	2.00
Pritchard Certified* .....	.15	.40	.75	2.50
Pritchard, Crown Picked, Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00

**TOMATO—Early and Main Crop—
Red Varieties—Continued**

Pages 49 & 50	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Rutgers .....	..	..	..	\$.50 \$1.75
Rutgers, Certified* .....	..	\$.15	\$.35	.60 2.00
Rutgers, Crown Picked, Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00
Valiant .....	..	..	.40	.75 2.50
Valiant, Certified* .....	.15	.40	.75	2.50
Valiant, Crown Picked, Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00

TOMATO—Late Red Varieties

Pages 49 & 50	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Beefsteak (Crimson Cushion) ..	..	\$.60	\$1.15	\$4.00
Greater Baltimore .....	..	.35	.60	2.00
Greater Baltimore, Certified* ..	\$.15	.35	.65	2.25
Greater Baltimore, Crown Picked, Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00
Stone, Dwarf .....	..	.55	1.00	3.25
Stone, Improved .....	..	.35	.60	2.00
Stone, Improved, Certified* ..	.15	.35	.65	2.25
Stone, Improved, Crown Picked, Certified* .....	.20	.50	.90	3.00

TOMATO—Pink and Purple Varieties

Page 51	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Brimmer .....	..	\$.60	\$1.15	\$4.00
June Pink .....	..	.45	.80	2.75
Globe .....	..	.45	.80	2.75
Monarch	\$.15	..	..	..
Oxheart .....	.15	.80	1.55	5.25
Ponderosa, Giant .....	..	.60	1.15	4.00

TOMATO—Yellow Varieties

Page 51	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Golden Ponderosa	\$.60	\$1.15	\$4.00
Golden Queen .....	.50	.90	3.00
Orange Jubilee .....	.60	1.15	4.00

TOMATO—Small Fruited Varieties

Page 51	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Italian Large Red Plum or San Marzano	\$.15	\$.80	\$1.50	\$5.00
Pear Shaped, Yellow .....	..	.50	.90	3.00
Pear Shaped, Red .....	..	.50	.90	3.00
Plum Shaped, Yellow .....	..	.50	.90	3.00

AN ASTERISK * Signifies Certified by the PENNSYLVANIA Dept. of Agriculture.

TURNIPS—White Fleshed Varieties

Page 52	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Cow Horn or Long White	\$.15	\$.35	\$1.00
Early Red or Purple Top Flat ..	.15	.40	1.25
Early White Flat Dutch .....	.15	.40	1.25
Large White Globe .....	.15	.40	1.25
Macomber, see Rutabaga	None		
Mammoth Purple Top White Globe	.15	.40	1.25
Milan, Early Purple Top .....	.20	.55	1.75
Milan, Early White .....	.20	.55	1.75
Snowball .....	.15	.40	1.25
White Egg .....	.15	.40	1.25

TURNIPS—Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Page 52	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Golden Ball	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25
Yellow Aberdeen, Purple Top ....	.15	.40	1.25
Yellow Globe or Amber Globe, Green Top .....	.15	.40	1.25

TURNIP—Foliage For Greens

Page 53	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Shogoin	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25
Southern Prize .....	.15	.25	.75
Southern Seven Top .....	.15	.25	.75

RUTABAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

Page 53	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Buck's County	\$.25	\$.75	\$2.50
Canadian Gem .....	.15	.40	1.25
Golden Neckless .....	.15	.40	1.25
Improved Purple-Top Yellow ...	.15	.40	1.25
Macomber or Sweet German, White Flesh	None		

WATERMELON

Pages 54 & 55	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Blacklee, Wilt Resistant	\$.35	\$1.00
Citron, Green-seeded preserving .....	.20	.60
Cole's Early or Harris Earliest .....	.20	.60
Dixie Queen or White Seed Cuban Queen .....	.30	.90
Dude Creek .....	.25	.75
Early Kansas .....	.20	.60
Florida Favorite .....	.20	.60
Florida Giant, Black Diamond or Cannonball .....	.25	.75
Garrison .....	.30	.90
Georgia Rattlesnake .....	.20	.60
Golden Honey, Yellow Meat .....	.20	.60
Graystone .....	.35	1.00
Halbert's Honey .....	.20	.60
Hawkesbury, Wilt Resistant .....	.25	.75
Irish Gray .....	.25	.75
Kleckley's Sweet, Improved or Wonder Melon .....	.20	.60
Leesburg, Wilt Resistant .....	.25	.75
Stone Mountain .....	.20	.60
Tom Watson .....	.20	.60

INDIVIDUAL GRASSES

Page 58	1 lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.
Blue Grass, Kentucky	\$.95	\$8.50	\$20.00
Blue Grass, Canadian .....	.90	8.00	18.75
Bent Grass, Seaside	1.65	15.50	37.50
Bent Grass, Colonial	1.65	15.50	37.50
Bermuda Grass	1.35	12.50	30.00
Carpet Grass	None		
Fescue, Alta .....	.90	8.00	18.75
Fescue, Chewing's	1.00	9.00	21.25
Fescue, Creeping Red	1.00	9.00	21.25

INDIVIDUAL GRASSES—Continued

Page 58	1 lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.
Fescue, Meadow	\$.55	\$4.50	\$10.00
Orchard Grass .....	.55	4.50	10.00
Red Top, Fancy Recleaned	1.15	10.50	25.00
Rough Stalked Meadow	1.65	15.50	37.50
Rye Grass, English Perennial ...	.45	3.50	7.50
Rye Grass, Italian .....	.40	3.00	6.25
Rye Grass, Domestic .....	.35	2.50	5.00
Timothy .....	.40	3.00	37.50

FARM SEEDS

CLOVERS	A MILLET	A
Page 59	Page 59	
Alfalfa	S Golden	S
Alsike Clover	Barnyard	
Crimson Clover	K Hungarian	K
Red Clover	Pearl or Cat Tail	
Sweet or White	SUNDRY FARM	
Bokahara Clover	SEEDS	
White Dutch Clover	F Page 59	F
RAPE	Barley	
Page 59	O Broom Corn	O
Dwarf Essex	Buckwheat	
VETCHES	R Oats—Swedish	R
Page 59	Rye—Rosen Winter	
Spring Vetch	Rye—Spring	
Winter or Hairy Vetch	P Sudan Grass	P
COW PEAS AND	Sugar Cane—	
SOY BEANS	Early Amber	
Page 59	R Sunflower—	R
COW PEAS	Mammoth Russian	
California Black-	I Wheat—Winter	I
Eye		
FIELD PEAS	C	C
Canada	E	E
SOY BEANS	S	S
Black Wilson		

LANDRETH'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Page 57	1 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.
Superior Bent	\$1.40	\$6.50	\$12.75	\$31.25
Landreth's Never Die .....	.90	4.00	7.75	18.75
Fairmount Park .....	.85	3.75	7.25	17.50
Evergreen .....	.75	3.25	6.25	15.00
New York Park .....	.70	3.00	5.75	13.75
Popular .....	.60	2.50	4.75	11.25
Fast Grow .....	..	2.00	3.75	8.75
Shady Place .....	.95	4.25	8.25	20.00
Special Shady .....	.85	3.75	7.25	17.50
Terrace or Embankment .....	.95	4.25	8.25	20.00
Cemetery .....	.95	4.25	8.25	20.00
Ladino Pasture Mixture .....	..	5.00	9.75	23.75
Easy Eagle (Bent Mixture)	1.50	7.00	13.75	33.75
Landreth's Ruffwear .....	..	..	9.75	23.75
Landreth's Athletic Field .....	..	..	8.25	20.00
Page 59	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
White Dutch Clover	\$.15	\$.45	\$.75	\$1.40

BIRD SEED FOR FOOD

Page 59
Canary Bird Seed Mixed
Lb., \$.35; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.00
Sunflower
Lb., \$.45; 5 lbs., \$2.15; 10 lbs., \$4.00
Wild Game Mixture
Lb., \$.30; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.50

TOBACCO

Page 59
Improved Gold Leaf
Pkt., \$.10; 1/2 oz., \$.30; Oz., \$.50
Improved White Burley
Pkt., \$.10; 1/2 oz., \$.30; Oz., \$.50
Pennsylvania or
Connecticut Seed Leaf
Pkt., \$.10; 1/2 oz., \$.30; Oz., \$.50

Flower Seeds ➡➡➡ Order Flower Seeds by Number

		Pkt. 1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.		Pkt. 1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.	
ACHILLEA Milfoil—Page 61					
1021	Ptarmica		\$.10		
AFRICAN DAISY See <i>Dimorphotheca</i> —Page 69					
AGERATHUM Floss Flower—Page 61					
1070	Blue Ball .....		.10		
1074	Midget Blue .....		.20		
1076	Blue Perfection .....		.10		
ALYSSUM —Page 61					
1145	Carpet of Snow .....		.10	\$.35	
1165	Little Gem .....		.10	.25	
1170	Violet Queen .....		.15	\$.40	.70
ALYSSUM Perennial—Page 61					
1198	Saxatile Compactum ....	.15	.50	.85	
AMARANTHUS Summer Poinsettia—Page 61					
1208	Molten Fire .....	.15	.35	.60	
1210	Tricolor, Joseph's Coat ..	.10		.35	
ANTIRRHINUM Snapdragons—Page 61					
Giant-Flowered Rust Resistant					
1266	Alaska .....	.15			
1269	Campfire .....	.15			
1271	Canary Bird .....	.15			
1274	Copper King .....	.15			
1277	Crimson .....	.15			
1280	Loveliness .....	.15			
1283	Yellow Giant .....	.15			
1296	Mixed .....	.10	.50	.85	
AQUILEGIA See <i>Columbine</i> —Page 67					
ASPARAGUS —Page 61					
2198	Plumosus Nanus .....	.20			
2209	Sprengeri .....	.15			
ASTERS California Giant—Page 62					
1532	Peach Blossom .....	.15			
1543	Light Blue .....	.15			
1555	White .....	.15			
1565	Deep Rose .....	.15			
1576	Dark Purple .....	.15			
1598	Mixed .....	.10	.50	.85	
ASTERS Giant California Sunshine—Page 62					
2118	Mixed .....	.15	.60	1.00	
ASTERS Giant Crego W. R.—Page 63					
1815	Crimson .....	.10			
1818	Lavender .....	.10			
1821	Purple .....	.10			
1823	Rose .....	.10			
1826	Shell Pink .....	.10			
1829	White .....	.10			
1843	Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60	
ASTERS Queen of the Market W. R.—Page 63					
1610	Bright Rose .....	.10			
1621	Lavender .....	.10			
1632	Crimson .....	.10			
1643	Blush Pink .....	.10			
1654	Purple .....	.10			
1665	White .....	.10			
1687	Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60	
ASTERS Giant Beauty W. R.—Page 63					
2032	Rose .....	.15			
2043	Purple .....	.15			
2054	Lavender .....	.15			
2056	Crimson .....	.15			
2076	September Beauty .....	.15			
2087	White .....	.15			
2109	Mixed .....	.10	.45	.80	
ASTERS Giant Late Branching W. R.—Page 63					
1454	White .....	.10			
1465	Crimson .....	.10			
1466	Rich Lavender .....	.10			
1476	Rose .....	.10			
1487	Shell Pink .....	.10			
1498	Royal Purple .....	.10			
1521	Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60	
ASTERS Giant Wilt-Resistant—Page 63					
2165	Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60	
AURICULA Primula or Primrose—Page 64					
2188	Hardy Mixed .....	.25			
BABY'S BREATH See <i>Gypsophila</i> —Page 70					
BACHELOR'S BUTTON See <i>Centaurea</i> —Page 66					
BALSAM See <i>Lady Slipper</i> —Page 71					
BALSAM APPLE See <i>Momordica</i> —Page 74					
BEANS Ornamental—Page 64					
2310	Scarlet Runner		\$.10		
2325	Hyacinth Beans Mixed ..		.10		
BEGONIA Bedding Varieties—Page 64					
2398	Mixed .....		.15		
BELLFLOWER See <i>Campanula</i> —Page 65					
BELLIS PERENNIS English Daisies—Page 64					
2432	Pure White .....	.15	\$.75	\$1.35	
2443	Deep Rose .....	.15	.75	1.35	
2454	Giant Double Mixed ....	.10	.50	.85	
BLACK EYED SUSAN See <i>Thunbergia</i> —Page 81					
BLANKET FLOWER See <i>Gaillardia</i> —Page 70					
BLUE LACE FLOWER <i>Didiscus</i> —Page 64					
3956	Coeruleus .....	.10	.35	.60	
BRACHYCOME Swan River Daisy—Page 64					
2465	Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50	
CALENDULA Pot Marigold—Page 64					
2502	Ball's Gold Improved ...	.10		.35	
2512	Lemon Queen .....	.10		.35	
2518	Orange King .....	.10		.35	
2555	Orange Shaggy .....	.10		.35	
2564	Mixed .....	.10		.25	
CALIFORNIA POPPIES See <i>Eschscholtzia</i> —Page 69					
CALLIOPSIS Tickseed—Page 64					
2576	Golden Wave .....	.10		.35	
2621	Dwarf Mixed .....	.10		.35	
CAMPANULA Bellflower—Page 65					
CANTERBURY BELLS					
2710	Cup and Saucer Mixed ..	.10	.35	.60	
2765	Single Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60	
2776	Double Mixed .....	.10	.40	.70	
Hardy Perennial					
2643	Carpatica Blue .....	.15	.50	.85	
2654	Carpatica White .....	.15	.50	.85	
2665	Pyramidalis Blue .....	.15	.50	.85	
2677	Persicifolia Blue .....	.15	.50	.85	
CANDYTUFT <i>Iberis</i> —Page 64					
2865	Mixed .....	.10		.35	
2869	Giant Flowered White ..	.10	.30	.50	
CARDINAL CLIMBER —Page 65					
3687	<i>Ipomoea Quamoclit</i> Sloteri	.10			
CARNATION Chabaud's—Page 65					
Improved Giant Double					
2897	Blood Red .....	.15	.75	1.35	
2908	Yellow .....	.15	.75	1.35	
2909	Rose .....	.15	.75	1.35	
2920	Scarlet .....	.15	.75	1.35	
2931	Flesh Pink .....	.15	.75	1.35	
2933	White .....	.15	.75	1.35	
2944	Mixed .....	.10	.60	1.00	
CASTOR OIL BEAN <i>Ricinus</i> —Page 65					
6510	Mixed .....	.10	.30	1.00	
CELOSIA CRISTATA Cockscomb—Page 66					
2987	Giant Empress .....	.15	.50	.85	
3009	Dwarf Mixed .....	.10	.40	.70	
CELOSIA PLUMOSA Feathered—Page 66					
3010	Chinese Woolflower.				
	Mixed .....	.10	.40	.70	
3033	Pride of Castle Gould ..	.15	.60	1.00	
3044	Plumosa Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60	
CENTAUREA Double Cornflowers—Page 66					
3070	Black Boy .....	.10		.35	
3072	Blue Boy .....	.10		.35	
3074	Pinkie .....	.10		.35	
3076	Red Boy .....	.10		.35	
3078	Snow Man .....	.10		.35	
3109	Mixed .....	.10		.25	
CHEIRANTHUS Siberian Wallflower—Page 66					
3234	Allionii .....	.10		.35	
CHINESE LANTERN Perennial—Page 66					
3238	<i>Physalis Franchetti</i> ....	.10	.30	.50	
CHRYSANTHEMUM Painted Daisies—Page 66					
3203	Single Mixed .....	.10		.35	
3204	Double Mixed .....	.10		.35	

CLARKIA—Page 66	Pkt. 1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.			EVERLASTING FLOWERS See	Pkt. 1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.
3313 Double Mixed	\$.10		\$.50	Globe Amaranth—Page 70	
COBAEA Cup and Saucer Vine—Page 66				Helichrysum—Page 71	
3343 Scandens Purple .....	.10	\$.30	.50	Statice—Page 79	
COCKSCOMB See Celosia—Page 66				Gypsophila—Page 70	
COLEUS Flame Nettle—Page 66		1/32 oz. 1/16 oz.		Honesty—Page 71	
3387 Mixed .....	.20	.85	1.50	FEVERFEW Matricaria—Page 69	
COLUMBINE Aquilegia—Page 67				5068 Snowball	\$.10 \$.45 \$.80
Hardy Perennial		1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.		FLOSS FLOWER See Ageratum—Page 61	
1422 Long Spurred Mixed ....	.20	.60	1.00	FORGET-ME-NOT See Myosotis—Page 74	
COREOPSIS Tickseed—Page 66				Cynoglossum—Page 67	
3410 Lanceolata Grandiflora ..	.10		.35	FOUR O'CLOCK Marvel of Peru—Page 70	1/2 oz. Oz.
3412 Double Sunburst .....	.15	.35	.60	4954 Mixed .....	.10 .30 .50
CORNFLOWER See Centaurea—Page 66				FOXGLOVE Digitalis—Page 70	1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.
COSMOS—Page 67				3969 Giant Shirley Mixed ...	.10 .35 .60
Extra Early Giant Sensation				GAILLARDIA Blanket Flower—Page 70	
3510 Dazzler .....	.10	.35	.60	4087 Picta Single Mixed .....	.10 .30 .50
3521 Pinkie .....	.10	.35	.60	4098 Picta Double Mixed .....	.10 .35 .60
3532 Purity .....	.10	.35	.60	4110 Hardy Grandiflora Mixed	.10 .35 .60
3544 Radiance .....	.15	.40	.70	GEUM Avers—Page 70	
3554 Sensation Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50	4130 Lady Stratheden .....	.20 .60 1.00
Extra Early Double Crested				4134 Mrs. Bradshaw .....	.15 .50 .85
3626 Mixed .....	.15	.40	.70	GILLIFLOWER See Stocks—Page 79	
Mammoth Late Flowering				GLOBE AMARANTH Gomphrena—Page 70	
3498 Mixed .....	.10	.35		4154 Mixed .....	.10 .30
Early Flowering Klondyke				GOMPHRENA See Globe Amaranth—Page 70	
3627 Orange Flare .....	.10	.30	.50	GOURDS Ornamental—Page 70	1/2 oz. Oz.
CUP AND SAUCER VINE See Cobaea—Page 66				4254 Large and Small Mixed..	.10 .30 .50
CYCLAMEN—Page 67				GYP SOPHILA Baby's Breath—Page 70	1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.
3643 Giant Mixed (12 seeds)..	.35			4265 Elegans Alba Grandiflora	.10 .20
CYNOGLOSSUM—Page 67				4266 Elegans Rosea Grandiflora	.10 .40
Chinese Forget-Me-Not				4276 Hardy Paniculata Single	.10 .25
3650 Amabile Blue .....	.10	.25		4287 Hardy Paniculata Double	.25 .75 1.35
CYPRESS VINE—Page 67				HELIANTHEMUM Rock Rose—Page 71	
3676 Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50	4299 Mutabile .....	.10 .30 .50
DAHLIAS—Page 68				HELIANTHUS See Sunflower—Page 79	
3712 Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids	.15	.75	1.35	HELICHRYSUM Straw Flower—Page 71	
3715 Coltness Dwarf Hybrids.	.15	.60	1.00	4465 Mixed .....	.10 .30 .50
3698 Single Tall Giants .....	.15	.75	1.35	HELIOTROPE—Page 71	
3709 Double Tall Decorative..	.20	1.00	1.75	4476 Lemoine's Giant .....	.10 .60 1.00
DAISIES See Bellis Perennis—Page 64				HIBISCUS Marshmallow—Page 71	
Brachycome—Page 64				4507 Mixed .....	.10 .35 .60
Chrysanthemum—Page 66				HOLLYHOCK Althaea Rosea—Page 71	
Dimorphotheca—Page 69				4598 Double Mixed .....	.10 .40 .70
Pyrethrum—Page 78				4609 Fringed Mixed .....	.10 .35 .60
Shasta—Page 79				4604 Single Mixed .....	.10 .30 .50
DELPHINIUMS Hardy Larkspur—Page 68				HONESTY Lunaria Biennis—Page 71	
3738 Pacific Giants Mixed ...	.35	2.50		4610 Biennis Alba .....	.10 .35 .60
3740 Wrexham Mixed .....	.15	1.00	1.75	HUNNEMANNIA—Page 71	
3743 Belladonna Improved ...	.15	.60	1.00	4632 Santa Barbara Poppy ..	.10 .35 .60
3744 Bellamosum Improved ..	.15	.60	1.00	IBERIS Hardy Candytuft—Page 71	
3776 Gold Medal Hybrids ....	.10	.50	.85	4643 Sempervirens .....	.15 .75 1.35
DIANTHUS Pinks—Page 69				4644 Gibraltaria Hybrida ...	.10 .45 .80
3809 Heddewigi Double Mixed	.10	.30	.50	IPOMOEA See Morning Glories—Page 74	
3821 Laciniatus Double Mixed	.10	.30	.50	KOCHIA Mexican Fire Bush—Page 71	
3865 Heddewigi Single Mixed	.10	.30	.50	4754 Trichophylla .....	.10 .20
3876 Laciniatus Single Mixed.	.10	.30	.50	LADY SLIPPER Balsam—Page 71	
7600 Sweet Wivelsfield Mixed.	.10	.35	.60	2298 Mixed .....	.10 .35
Hardy Garden Pinks				LANTANA—Page 71	
3923 Caesius (Cheddar Pink).	.10	.40	.70	4776 Mixed .....	.10 .35 .60
3932 Plumarius Single Mixed.	.10	.30	.50	LARKSPUR—Page 72	
3954 Plumarius Double Mixed.	.10	.40	.70	Giant Imperial	
DIDISCUS See Blue Lace—Page 64				4796 Blue Spire .....	.15 .35 .60
DIGITALIS See Foxglove—Page 70				4798 Carmine King .....	.15 .35 .60
DIMORPHOTHECA African Daisy—Page 69				4799 Exquisite Pink .....	.15 .35 .60
3987 Aurantiaca .....	.10	.50	.85	4801 Lilac Spire .....	.15 .35 .60
3998 Aurantiaca Hybrids ....	.10	.50	.85	4803 Miss California .....	.15 .35 .60
DOLICHOS See Ornamental Beans—Page 64				4804 The Empress .....	.15 .35 .60
ENGLISH DAISY See Bellis Perennis—Page 64				4806 White Spire .....	.15 .35 .60
ESCHSCHOLTZIA California Poppy—Page 69				4810 Giant Mixed .....	.10 .30 .50
4032 Aurantiaca .....	.10	.25		Tall Double Stock Flowered	
4067 Single Mixed .....	.10	.25		4795 Mixed .....	.10 .35
EUPHORBIA—Page 69				LATHYRUS Hardy Sweet Peas—Page 72	
4076 Snow on the Mountain..	.10	.35		4921 Mixed .....	.10 .30 .50
4077 Annual Poinsetta .....	.10	.35	.60	LAVENDER Lavandula Vera—Page 72	
				4811 Munstead Strain .....	.15 .50 .85
				LOBELIA—Page 72	
				4832 Crystal Palace Compacta	.15 .60 1.00
				4865 Mixed Bedding .....	.10 .50 .85
				LOVE-IN-A-MIST See Nigella—Page 74	

LUNARIA See Honesty—Page 71	Pkt. 1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.		
LUPINUS Lupine—Page 72			
4887 Mixed .....	.10		.20
4895 Russell Hybrids Hardy..	.20	\$.75	1.35
MALLOW See Hibiscus—Page 71			
MARIGOLDS —Page 73			
Gigantea			
4956 Orange Sunset .....	.15	.40	.70
4957 Sunset Giants .....	.10	.35	.60
Chrysanthemum Flowered			
4975 Giant Goldsmith .....	.15	.50	.85
4979 Mixed .....	.15	.40	.70
Carnation Flowered			
4953 Yellow Supreme .....	.10	.35	.60
4960 Guinea Gold .....	.10	.30	.50
Tall Double African			
4962 Orange Alldouble .....	.15	.50	.85
4963 Lemon Alldouble .....	.15	.50	.85
5009 Double African Mixed ..	.10	.30	.50
Early Dwarf Double French			
5022 Harmony .....	.10	.30	.50
5030 Harmony Hybrids .....	.10	.30	.50
5032 Butterball .....	.10	.35	.60
4980 Yellow Pigmy .....	.10	.35	.60
5033 Sunkist .....	.10	.35	.60
Late Dwarf Double French			
5043 Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50
Early Dwarf Single			
5046 Flash .....	.15	.50	.85
5047 Naughty Marietta .....	.15	.50	.85
5048 Golden Miniature .....	.10	.35	.60
MARVEL OF PERU See Four O'Clock—Page 70			
MATRICARIA See Feverfew—Page 69			
MEXICAN FIRE BUSH See Kochia—Page 71			
MIGNONETTE Reseda—Page 72			
5132 Sweet Scented Mixed ...	.10		.25
MIRABILIS See Four O'Clock—Page 70			
MOMORDICA —Page 74			
5176 Balsam Apple .....	.10	.30	.50
MOONFLOWERS Ipomoea—Page 74		1/4 oz. 1/2 oz.	
4676 Giant White .....	.10		
MORNING GLORIES Ipomoea—Page 74			
4698 Heavenly Blue .....	.10	.40	.65
4699 Scarlet O'Hara .....	.10	.50	.85
4700 Pearly Gates .....	.10	.50	.85
4743 Mixed .....	.10	.25	.40
MORNING BRIDE See Scabiosa—Page 78			
MYOSOTIS Forget-Me-Not—Page 74			
5188 Alpestris Royal Blue ....	.15	.40	.70
5198 Alpestris Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
NASTURTIUMS —Page 74			
Double Sweet Scented	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
5551 Golden Gleam .....	.10	.35	1.00
5553 Scarlet Gleam .....	.10	.45	1.25
5560 Gleam Hybrids .....	.10	.35	1.00
Dwarf Double			
5564 Mixed .....	.10	.35	1.00
Dwarf Single			
5387 Mixed .....	.10	.25	.90
Tall Single			
5510 Mixed .....	.10	.25	.90
NICOTIANA Tobacco Plant—Page 74		1/4 oz.	
5543 Affinis .....	.10		.35
5554 Sanderae Hybrids .....	.10		.35
NIGELLA Love-In-A-Mist—Page 74			
5565 Miss Jekyll .....	.10		.30
PAINTED DAISY See Dimorphotheca—Page 69			
PAINTED TONGUE See Salpiglossis—Page 78			
PANSIES —Page 75		1/16 oz. 1/8 oz.	
5598 Prize Giant Mixed .....	.25	1.25	2.25
5599 Mastodon Jumbo Mixed...	.40	1.50	2.75
5621 Masterpiece Ruffled...	.20	.90	1.70
5810 Giant Trimardeau Mixed.	.10	.75	1.40
Super Swiss Giants			
5600 Alpenglow, Red .....	.25	1.10	2.00
5601 Coronation Gold .....	.25	1.10	2.00
5602 Giant White .....	.25	1.10	2.00
5603 Ullswater, Blue .....	.25	1.10	2.00
5605 Swiss Mixed .....	.25	1.00	1.90
PERSIAN DAISY See Pyrethrum—Page 78			

PERIWINKLE See Vinca—Page 81			
PETUNIAS —Page 76 & 77	Pkt. 1/64 oz. 1/32 oz.		
Fringed			
5865 Giant Single Mixed	\$.25	\$1.25	\$2.25
5887 Giant Double Mixed .....	.40		
(500 seeds \$1.50)			
Large Single Plain Edged		1/16 oz. 1/8 oz.	
5865 Giant Single Mixed	\$.25	\$1.25	\$2.25
Balcony			
5953 Black Prince, Maroon ...	.15	.75	1.40
5955 Blue .....	.15	.75	1.40
5959 Cornflower Blue .....	.15	.75	1.40
5958 Crimson .....	.15	.75	1.40
5956 Rose .....	.15	.75	1.40
5957 White .....	.15	.75	1.40
5960 Mixed .....	.15	.65	1.20
PETUNIAS			
Dwarf Compact Bedding			
5898 Blue Violet .....	.10	.40	.70
5900 Celestial Rose .....	.10	.40	.70
5901 Cream Star .....	.15	.60	1.00
5902 Glow, Carmine-rose ....	.15	.75	1.35
5903 Heavenly Blue .....	.15	.60	1.00
5908 Rose of Heaven .....	.10	.40	.70
5914 Cheerful .....	.20	1.00	1.75
5910 Rosy Morn, Rose-pink ..	.10	.40	.70
5911 Snow Queen, White ....	.10	.40	.70
5913 Violacea, Purple .....	.10	.40	.70
5920 Dwarf Compact Mixed..	.10	.30	.50
5954 Spreading Type Mixed ..	.10		.35
PHLOX Drummondii Grand—Page 75		1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.	
5970 Pure White .....	.15	.45	.80
5976 Shell Pink .....	.15	.45	.80
5987 Brilliant Rose .....	.15	.45	.80
5998 Bright Scarlet .....	.15	.45	.80
6009 Rich Crimson .....	.15	.45	.80
6010 Primrose .....	.15	.45	.80
6011 Soft Lilac .....	.15	.45	.80
6032 Grandiflora Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
6045 Giant Art Shades Mixed.	.15	.75	1.35
PHYSALIS Franchetti See			
Chinese Lantern —Page 66			
PINCUSHION See Scabiosa—Page 78			
PINKS See Dianthus—Page 69			
POLYANTHUS Bunch Primrose—Page 77			
6364 Giant Mixed .....	.20	1.00	1.90
POPPIES —Page 77			
Annual Shirley			
6109 Single Mixed .....	.10		.25
6185 Double Mixed .....	.10		.30
Hardy Perennial			
6287 Iceland Mixed .....	.10	.40	.70
Oriental			
6298 Orientale, Scarlet .....	.15	.50	.85
6310 Princess Victoria Louise.	.20	1.00	1.90
6354 Mixed .....	.10	.50	.85
PORTULACA Rose Moss—Page 77			
6365 Single Mixed .....	.10	.50	.85
6376 Double Mixed .....	.10	.75	1.35
PRIMROSE See Auricula—Page 64			
Polyanthus —Page 77			
PRIMULA See Auricula—Page 64			
PYRETHRUM Persian Daisy—Page 78			
6433 Single and Double Mixed	.20	1.00	1.75
RED HOT POKER See Tritoma—Page 81			
RICINUS See Castor Oil Beans—Page 65			
ROSE MOSS See Portulaca—Page 77			
SALPIGLOSSIS Painted Tongue—Page 78			
6550 Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
SALVIA Scarlet Sage—Page 78			
6598 America .....	.20	1.00	1.75
6565 Splendens .....	.10	.60	1.00
6576 Bonfire .....	.15	.75	1.35
Hardy Perennial			
6589 Farinacea, Blue Sage ...	.15	.75	1.35
6609 Patens, Blue Sage .....	.15	1.00	1.75
SANTA BARBARA POPPY See Hunnemannia—Page 71			
SATIN FLOWER See Honesty—Page 71			
SCABIOSA Pincushion—Page 78			
6687 Mixed .....	.10		.35

SCABIOSA—Continued			
Hardy Perennial			
6698 Caucasica	Pkt. 1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	
6702 Caucasica Giants	\$.10	\$.50	\$.85
	.25	1.00	1.75
SCARLET SAGE See Salvia—Page 78			
SHASTA DAISY—Page 79			
6739 Alaska .....	.15	.75	1.35
6740 Giant Double White .....	.25	1.00	1.75
SNAPDRAGON See Antirrhinum—Page 61			
SNOW-ON-THE-MTN. See Euphorbia—Page 69			
SPEEDWELL See Veronica—Page 81			
STATICE Everlasting—Page 79			
6747 Russian Suwarowii .....	.10	.40	.70
6748 Sinuata Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50
Hardy Perennial			
6744 Latifolia .....	.10	.35	.60
STEVIA—Page 79			
6754 Serrata .....	.15	.60	1.00
STOCKS—Page 79			
6865 Ten Weeks Mixed .....	.10	.50	.85
6913 Cut and Come Again			
Mixed .....	.10	.50	.85
SUMMER CYPRESS See Kochia—Page 71			
SUMMER POINSETTA See Euphorbia—Page 69			
SUNFLOWER Helianthus—Page 79			
6930 Miniature Mixed .....	.10	1/2 oz.	Oz.
6932 Russian Mammoth .....	.10	.40	.65
			.15
SUN PLANT See Portulaca—Page 77			
SUN ROSE See Portulaca—Page 77			
SWAN RIVER DAISY See Brachycome—Page 64			
SWEET ALYSSUM See Alyssum—Page 61			
SWEET PEAS—Page 80			
Summer Flowering			
7025 Chinese Blue. Deep blue.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
7054 Fortune. Navy blue .....	.10	.40	1.25
7064 Gleaneagles. Silver-blue .....	.10	.40	1.25
7228 The Admiral. Violet .....	.10	.40	1.25
7021 Charming. Rosy-cerise .....	.10	.40	1.25
7104 Jumbo. Deep-cerise .....	.10	.40	1.25
7234 Thriller. Cerise-scarlet .....	.10	.40	1.25
7027 Cream .....	.10	.40	1.25
7244 What Joy. Rich Cream .....	.10	.40	1.25
6952 Ambition. Rosy-lavender .....	.10	.40	1.25
7190 Powerscourt. Lavender .....	.10	.40	1.25
7230 The Sultan. Maroon .....	.10	.40	1.25
7023 Chieftain. Mauve .....	.10	.40	1.25
7182 Pirate Gold. Orange .....	.10	.40	1.25
7102 Hebe. Bright pink .....	.10	.40	1.25
7174 Peggy Ann. Salmon .....	.10	.40	1.25
7180 Pinkie. Rose-pink .....	.10	.40	1.25
7220 Royal Purple. Purple .....	.10	.40	1.25
7194 Red Supreme. Crimson .....	.10	.40	1.25
7232 The Cardinal. Scarlet .....	.10	.40	1.25
7242 Welcome. Scarlet .....	.10	.40	1.25
7062 Gigantic. White .....	.10	.40	1.25
7106 King White .....	.10	.40	1.25
7209 Mixed .....	.10	.30	1.00
Early Flowering			
7384 Blue Bird. Violet .....	.10	.60	2.00
7421 Navy Blue. Dark blue .....	.10	.60	2.00
7377 Appolo. Salmon-cerise .....	.10	.60	2.00
7414 Celestial. Cerise-rose .....	.10	.60	2.00
7419 Memory. Lavender .....	.10	.60	2.00
7455 Othello. Maroon .....	.10	.60	2.00
7383 Ball's Orange .....	.10	.60	2.00
7386 Bridesmaid. Pink .....	.10	.60	2.00
7456 Shirley Temple. Rose .....	.10	.60	2.00
7413 Florist Rose .....	.10	.60	2.00
7416 Grenadier. Scarlet .....	.10	.60	2.00
7418 Mars. Ox-blood .....	.10	.60	2.00
7417 Hope. White .....	.10	.60	2.00
7457 Snowstorm. White .....	.10	.60	2.00
7509 Mixed .....	.10	.50	1.75
SWEET PEAS HARDY—See Lathyrus—Page 72			

SWEET WILLIAM—Page 79			
Pkt. 1/8 oz. 1/4 oz.			
7521 Single White	\$.15	\$.45	\$.80
7554 Single Scarlet Beauty ...	.15	.45	.80
7580 Single Newport Pink ....	.15	.45	.80
7576 Single Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
7598 Double Mixed .....	.10	.40	.70
7599 Dwarf Single Mixed ....	.15	.45	.80
SWEET WIVELSFIELD See Dianthus—Page 69			
TAGETES See Marigold—Page 73			
THUNBERGIA Black-Eyed Susan—Page 81			
7610 Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50
TICKSEED See Calliopsis—Page 64			
TOBACCO FLOWER See Nicotiana—Page 74			
TRITOMA Red Hot Poker—Page 81			
7632 Hybrida Mixed .....	.15	.60	1.00
VERBENA—Page 81			
7710 Giant Flowering Mixed..	.10	.50	.85
VERONICA Speedwell—Page 81			
7754 Spicata .....	.15	.50	.85
VINCA ROSEA Periwinkle—Page 81			
7798 Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
VIOLAS Tufted Pansies—Page 81			
5854 Mixed .....	.10	.50	.85
WALLFLOWER Cheiranthus Cheiri—Page 81			
7832 Single Mixed .....	.10		.30
7843 Double Mixed .....	.15	.50	.85
WILD GARDEN—Page 81			
7854 Mixed .....	.10	.30	1/4 lb.
			1.00
ZINNIAS California Giant—Page 82			
8180 Cerise Queen .....	.10	1/8 oz.	1/4 oz.
8204 Daffodil. Canary-yellow ..	.10	.35	.60
8178 Enchantress. Light rose.	.10	.35	.60
8177 Salmon Queen .....	.10	.35	.60
8182 Miss Wilmott. Rose-pink.	.10	.35	.60
8187 Orange King. Orange-red	.10	.35	.60
8189 Orange Queen.			
Deep yellow .....	.10	.35	.60
8209 Purity. White .....	.10	.35	.60
8210 Rose Queen. Rose-red ..	.10	.35	.60
8212 Scarlet Queen. Scarlet ...	.10	.35	.60
8213 Violet Queen. Purple ...	.10	.35	.60
8232 Giant Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50
ZINNIAS Giant Dahlia Flowered—Page 82			
8105 Canary Bird. Yellow ....	.10	.35	.60
8109 Crimson Monarch .....	.10	.35	.60
8107 Dream. Lavender .....	.10	.35	.60
8110 Exquisite. Light rose ..	.10	.35	.60
8121 Golden Dawn. Gold .....	.10	.35	.60
8128 Luminosa. Deep pink ....	.10	.35	.60
8127 Illumination. Deep rose ..	.10	.35	.60
8130 Oriole. Orange and gold ..	.10	.35	.60
8132 Polar Bear. White .....	.10	.35	.60
8143 Scarlet Flame. Scarlet ..	.10	.35	.60
8165 Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50
ZINNIAS Giant Super Crown of Gold—Page 83			
8174 Pastel Tints Mixed .....	.10	.45	.75
ZINNIAS Fantasy—Page 83			
8250 Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
ZINNIAS Scabiosa Flowered—Page 83			
8240 Mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
ZINNIAS Dwarf Double—Page 83			
8021 Mixed .....	.10	.25	.40
ZINNIAS Double Lilliput—Page 84			
8046 Flesh Pink .....	.10	.30	.50
8047 Scarlet Gem .....	.10	.30	.50
8048 Canary Gem .....	.10	.30	.50
8049 Golden Gem .....	.10	.30	.50
8050 Crimson Gem .....	.10	.30	.50
8051 Salmon Rose .....	.10	.30	.50
8052 White Queen .....	.10	.30	.50
8055 Black Ruby .....	.10	.30	.50
8054 Mixed .....	.10	.25	.40
8056 Lilliput Pastel Mixed ...	.10	.30	.50
ZINNIAS Gaillardia Flowered—Page 84			
8285 Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50

Summer Flowering Bulbs and Roots

	Each	Per 3	Per doz.
AMARYLLIS—Page 85			
Giant-flowered Hybrids	\$.60	\$1.70	\$6.50
BEGONIAS Tuberous Rooted—Page 85			
Single Crimson .....	.30	.75	2.75
Single Salmon .....	.30	.75	2.75
Single Pink .....	.30	.75	2.75
Single Scarlet .....	.30	.75	2.75
Single White .....	.30	.75	2.75
Single Yellow .....	.30	.75	2.75
Double Crimson .....	.30	.75	2.75
Double Salmon .....	.30	.75	2.75
Double Pink .....	.30	.75	2.75
Double Scarlet .....	.30	.75	2.75
Double White .....	.30	.75	2.75
Double Yellow .....	.30	.75	2.75
CALLA LILIES Golden Yellow—Page 85			
Mammoth Size Bulbs .....	.35	.95	3.50
CALADIUM ESCULENTUM Elephant's Ear—Page 85			
Mammoth Size Bulbs .....	.35	.95	3.50
Medium Size Bulbs .....	.25	.70	2.50
CALADIUM FANCY LEAVED—Page 86			
Mixed .....	.30	.85	3.00
CANNAS—Page 86			
Ambassador. Cherry-red .....	.20	.50	1.50
City of Portland. Rosy-pink ..	.20	.50	1.50
Florence Vaughan. Yellow ...	.20	.50	1.50
Hungaria. Peach blossom pink.	.20	.50	1.50
King Humbert. Scarlet .....	.20	.50	1.50
The President. Scarlet .....	.20	.50	1.50
Yellow King Humbert .....	.20	.50	1.50
Wyoming. Orange .....	.20	.50	1.50
CINNAMON VINE—Page 86			
Large Roots .....	.20	.50	1.75
DAHLIAS—Page 87			
Colossal Decorative Dahlias			
Barbarosa. Scarlet	1.00	2.75	
Golden Prince. Rich Gold .....	.75	2.10	
Haslerova. Lavender .....	.75	2.10	
Jersey Beauty. Pink .....	.50	1.35	
Kentucky Sun. Lemon-yellow ..	.35	.90	
Mrs. Geo. LeBoutillier. Red ..	.50	1.35	
Pink Giant. Tyrian pink .....	.75	2.10	
Rudolf's Giant. Apricot	1.00	2.75	
The Governor. Sulphur-yellow.	1.00	2.75	
Volcano. Flame red	1.00	2.75	
Watchung Giant. Amber-yellow	.50	1.35	
White Wonder .....	.75	2.10	
CACTUS DAHLIAS—Page 87			
Ballerina. Salmon-orange ....	.75	2.10	
Hillside Gold. Golden-yellow ..	.50	1.35	
Lady in Red. Scarlet .....	.75	2.10	
Saalsands Heimkehr. Rose ....	.75	2.10	

	Each	Per 3	Per doz.
POMPON OR BABY DAHLIAS—Page 87			
Betty Anne. Rose-pink	\$.50	\$1.35	
Edith Mueller. Apricot .....	.35	.90	
Helen Anita. Lilac .....	.35	.90	
Honey. Primrose-yellow .....	.50	1.35	
Joe Fette. White .....	.35	.90	
Morning Mist. White and rose	.35	.90	
Yellow Gem. Canary-yellow ..	.35	.90	
MINIATURE DAHLIAS—Page 87			
Buckeye Baby. Buff .....	.50	1.35	
Fairy. Violet-rose .....	.50	1.35	
Little Diamond. Pink .....	.75	2.10	
Peggy Lindley. Orange .....	.50	1.35	
Pink Lassie. Soft rose .....	.50	1.35	
Snowsprite. White .....	.50	1.35	
Sylvia. Carmine .....	.50	1.35	
GLADIOLUS—Page 88			
25 of one variety at 100 price.			
Pink Shades		Per 3	Per doz.
Bagdad. Smoky-rose	\$.25	\$.85	\$6.00
Beacon. Dark rose .....	.30	.90	6.50
Picardy. Shrimp-pink .....	.30	.90	6.50
Rosa Van Lima. Light pink...	.30	.95	7.00
Red Shades			
Dr. F. E. Bennett. Scarlet ....	.30	.90	6.50
Excellence. Fiery-red .....	.25	.85	6.00
Kassel. Dark scarlet .....	.30	.90	6.50
Rewi Fallu. Blood-red .....	.30	.95	7.00
Lilac and Purple Shades			
Charles Dickens. Red-purple ..	.30	.90	6.50
Minuet. Orchid tone .....	.35	1.00	7.50
Pelegrina. Dark blue .....	.30	.90	6.50
Yellow Shades			
Bit O' Heaven. Orange .....	.30	.90	6.50
Golden Dream. Deep yellow ..	.25	.85	6.00
Golden Dust. Clear yellow ....	.30	.95	7.00
White Shades			
Fair Angel. Snow white .....	.30	.95	7.00
Maid of Orleans. Milk white ..	.25	.85	6.00
Shirley Temple. Cream .....	.30	.95	7.00
Mixture			
Rainbow Mixed .....	.20	.65	4.50
GLOXINIAS—Page 88			
Mixed .....	.40	1.10	3.75
LILY Hardy Garden—Page 88			
Regal Lily. Mammoth bulbs ..	.40	1.10	4.00
MADEIRA OR MEXICAN VINE—Page 88			
Large Roots .....	.20	.50	1.75
TUBEROSES Double Pearl—Page 88			
25 at 100 price.			
Large Size Bulbs .....	.40	1.40	10.00

PLANTS

PLANTS We ship the best Roses and Fruits available and we will not be responsible or make any adjustment on plants which fail to grow.

ROSES

	Each
HYBRID TEA ROSES—BUSH—Page 89	
Ami Quinard. Crimson	\$1.25
Betty Upchurch. Copper-red	1.25
Briarcliff. Rose-pink	1.25
Charles K. Douglas. Red	1.25
Condessa De Sastago. Yellow	1.25
E. G. Hill. Scarlet	1.25
Editor McFarland. Pink	1.25
Etoile De France. Red	1.25
Etoile De Hollande. Red	1.25
General MacArthur. Scarlet	1.25
Gruss An Teplitz. Scarlet	1.25
Joanna Hill. Clear yellow	1.25
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White	1.25
McCredy's Scarlet	1.25
President Hoover. Cerise-pink	1.25
Radiance. Brilliant pink	1.25
Red Radiance. Rose-red	1.25
Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Yellow	1.25

	Each
Syracuse. Crimson	\$1.25
Talisman. Golden-yellow	1.25
HARDY CLIMBING ROSES—Page 90	
Caledonia. White	1.25
Etoile De Hollande. Red	1.25
Pink Radiance. Brilliant pink	1.25
President Hoover. Cerise-pink	1.25
Red Radiance. Cerise-red	1.25
Talisman. Red and gold	1.25
Condessa De Sastago. Yellow	1.25
Paul's Scarlet. Vivid red	1.25
Primrose. Primrose-yellow	1.25
FRUITS—Page 90	
GRAPES	
Caco. Wine-red	Each 3 Per 6 Per doz.
Concord. Black.	\$.85 \$2.25 \$4.00 \$7.50
Catawba. Purplish red ...	.80 2.00 3.00 6.50
Moore's Early. Black ...	.80 2.00 3.00 6.50
Niagara. White .....	.80 2.00 3.00 6.50
Worden. Black .....	.80 2.00 3.00 6.50
BLACKBERRIES	
El Dorado. Jet Black	Per 6 Doz. 25
	.40 1.50 2.50 4.00

FRUITS—Continued		Each	Per 3	Per 6	Per doz.
RASPBERRIES					
Cumberland, Black	.....	\$.40	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00
Latham, Red	.....	.40	1.50	2.50	4.00
St. Regis Everbearing, Red	.....	.40	1.50	2.50	4.00

STRAWBERRIES		Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
Premier, Early	.....	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$3.00
Big Joe, Mid-season	.....	1.00	1.75	3.00
Dorsett, Early	.....	1.00	1.75	3.00
Mastodon Everbearing	.....	1.50	2.75	5.00

—Fertilizers, Insect, Blight and Pest Controls, Sundries—

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

FERTILIZERS—Page 91		5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Adco. 7½ lbs.	\$1.25		\$2.50			
Bone Meal	.....	\$.55	\$1.00	2.00	\$3.50	\$6.25
Cow Manure—						
Wizard	.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.50	4.50
Lime—Hydrated	.....		.35		.90	
Muriate of Potash	..			None		
Nitrate of Soda	....			None		
Peat Moss.						
Large bale	\$6.00					
Phosphate	.....			1.00	1.75	3.00
Sulphate of Aluminum	.....			2.00	3.00	5.00
Sulphate of Ammonia	.....			None		
Sheep Manure—						
Wizard	.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.50	4.50
Truckers Favorite						
5-10-5	.....	.45	.75	1.25	2.25	4.00
Vigoro 4-12-4	.....	.50	.90	1.60	2.65	4.25

CHEMICAL STIMULANTS—Page 91		
Fruitone, 2/5 oz., \$.25; 2 ozs., \$1.00; 12 ozs.	.....	5.00
Hy-Gro Soluble Plant Food with Gat Sprayer	.....
\$2.00; 10 lbs. Hy-Gro	.....	4.00
Plantabbs, 10 tablets \$.10; 30 tablets \$.25;	.....
75 tablets \$.50; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets	.....	3.50
Nitragin. Amount of seed Can Sizes will inoculate.		
A—Alfalfa & Sweet Clover, 1 bu., \$.50;	.....
2½ bus.	.....	1.00
B—Red Alsike, Crimson, White and		
Ladino Clover, 1 bu., \$.50; 2½ bus.	....	1.00
C—Garden & Sweet Peas, Hairy Vetch,		
100 lbs.	.....	.50
D—Pole & Bush Snap Beans, 1 bu.	.....	.35
E—Velvet Beans, Cow Peas and Peanuts,		
small size	.....	.30
5 bus., \$.50; 25 bus.	.....	2.95
L—Lespedeza, 100 lbs.	.....	.50
S—Soy Beans, 2 bus., \$.30; 5 bus., \$.50;	.....
25 bus.	.....	2.25
Special Culture—Lima Beans, ¼ bus., \$.15;		
1 bu.	.....	.60
Garden Size—Bean, Peas, Sweet Peas..	.....	.10
Rootone, ¼ oz., \$.25; 2 ozs., \$1.00; 1 lb.	....	5.00
Transplantone, ½ oz., \$.25; 3 ozs., \$1.00;	.....
1 lb.	.....	4.00

PEST CONTROLS—Page 92

Aerasol Bomb. Kills moths, etc., Junior size	.....	.95
15 ozs.	.....	2.95
Antrol Syrup Feeders. Kills ants, each	.....	.10
Antrol Syrup Refills, 4 oz.	.....	.20
Antrol Traps. Kills ants, each	.....	.15
Crow Repellent, Stanley's, ½ pt. (1 bus. size), \$.60; 1 pt. (2 bus. size), \$1.00; 1 qt. (4 bus. size)	.....	1.75
Cyanogas Ant-Killer, 4 oz.	.....	.40
Dog Repellent, Chaperone, 8 oz., \$1.00; 1 qt.	.....	3.00
Fumogen. Repels animals, 8 oz. sifter top	....	.50
Mologen. Mole destroyer, ½ lb., \$.50; 1½ lbs., \$1.25; 5 lbs.	.....	4.00
Rabbit Repellent, Chaperone, 8 oz., \$1.00; 1 qt.	.....	3.00
Tobacco Dust. Repels rabbits, 5 lbs., \$.30; 10 lbs., \$.50; 25 lbs.	.....	1.00

SUNDRIES—Page 92

Asbestos Torches	.....	.75
Grafting Wax, ¼ lb., \$.30; ½ lb., \$.45; 1 lb.	.....	.70
Hotkaps, 25 kaps with Setter	.....	.70
100 kaps with Setter	.....	2.75
250 kaps with Setter	.....	4.65

Hotkaps, 100 kaps without Setter	.....	\$14.65
Fibreboard Setter, \$.20; Steel Setter	...	1.95
Labels for Pots.		
4 ins. Painted Wood, per 100	.....	\$.45; per 1000
5 ins. Painted Wood, per 100	.....	\$.55; per 1000
6 ins. Painted Wood, per 100	.....	\$.60; per 1000
Labels for Dahlias, etc., 3½ ins. Copper	.....
Wired Painted Wood, per 100	.....	\$.60; per 1000
Mushroom Spawn		
Lambert's Culture Brick, 1 brick	.....	\$.50; 5 bricks \$2.00; 10 bricks \$3.50; 25 bricks..
Raffia, Natural color, 1 lb., \$.50; 5 lbs.	.....	2.25
Sudbury Soil Testing Kit		
Home Gardener's Kit, 20 test	.....	2.50
2 Minute Kit—for acidity only	.....	1.50

BLIGHT AND INSECT CONTROLS—Page 93 & 94

Arsenate of Lead, 1 lb., \$.50; 4 lbs.	.....	1.50
Black Leaf 40, 1 oz., \$.35; 5 oz., \$1.05; 1 lb., \$2.40; 2 lbs., \$4.15; 5 lbs.	.....	7.90
Bordeaux Mixture, 1 lb. \$.45; 4 lbs.	.....	1.00
Calcium Arsenate, 4 lbs.	.....	.75
Dritomic Wettable Sulfur, 5 lbs.	.....	.60
Fish Oil Soap, 1 lb., \$.35; 5 lbs.	.....	1.25
Lemon Oil, 1 pt., \$.60; 1 qt.	.....	1.00
Lime and Sulphur Solution, 1 qt., \$.50; 1 gal.	.....	1.25
Lime Sulphur Powder, 1 lb., \$.45; 5 lbs.	....	2.00
Nicotine Pyrox, 20 oz., \$.60; 5 lbs.	.....	2.50
Para-Scalecide, 1 qt., \$1.25; 1 gal.	.....	2.90
Paris Green, ¼ lb., \$.25; 1 lb., \$.60; 4 lbs.	..	2.15
Red Arrow, 1 oz., \$.35; 4 oz., \$1.00; 1 pt., \$2.85; 1 qt.	.....	5.00
Nico-Fume Pressure Fumigator, 1 lb., \$1.00; 12 x 1 lbs., per case	.....	8.35
Rotenone 75 Dust, 1 lb. sifter top	.....	\$.40; 5 lbs. 1.50
Scalecide, 1 qt., \$1.00; 1 gal.	.....	2.40
Slug Shot, 1 lb. sifter top	.....	\$.40; 5 lbs. 1.65
Snarl Cutworm Bait, 1 lb., \$.35; 2½ lbs., \$.75; 6 lbs.	.....	1.50
Sulphur Powder, 1 lb., \$.25; 5 lbs., \$.85; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs.	.....	6.00
Summer Spra-Cream, 1 qt., \$1.00; 1 gal.	....	2.00
Sulrote, 1 lb., \$.45; 4 lbs.	.....	1.00
Tobacco Dust, 5 lbs., \$.50; 10 lbs., \$.75; 25 lbs.	.....	1.50
Tomato Dust, 1 lb. sifter top	.....	\$.45; 5 lbs. 1.25
3-Wa-Kil, 1 lb., \$.35; 4 lbs.	.....	1.00
Tri-ogen Spray.		
E—Kit makes 8 qts.	.....	1.35
A—Kit makes 16 qts.	.....	2.25
B—Kit makes 64 qts.	.....	6.00
C—Kit makes 32 gals.	.....	9.00
Tri-ogen Dust, 1 lb., \$.85; 5 lbs.	.....	3.50

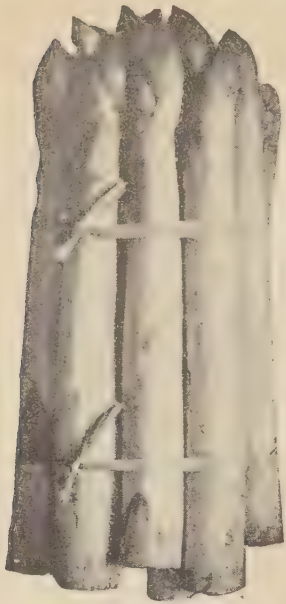
WEED KILLERS—Page 94

Crab Grass Killer, ½ pt., \$.85; 1 pt., \$1.65; 1 gal.	.....	9.75
Weedone, 6 oz., \$.75; 1 qt., \$2.50; 1 gal.	...	6.50
Weedust, 12 oz. sifter top	.....	.75
Weed Killer, 1 qt., \$.70; 1 gal.	.....	2.00

SEED AND SOIL TREATING COMPOUNDS—Page 94

Arasan, ¾ oz., \$.25; 8 ozs., \$.80; 4 lbs.	.....	5.16
Ceresan, New Improved, 4 ozs., \$.35; 1 lb. \$.90; 4 lbs.	.....	3.00
Rootone, ¼ oz., \$.25; 2 ozs., \$1.00; 1 lb.	.....	5.00
Semesan 1/3 oz., \$.20; 2 ozs., \$.45; 12 ozs., \$2.10; 4 lbs.	.....	10.16
Spergon, 1 oz., \$.25; 5 ozs.	.....	1.00
Tersan, 8 ozs., \$.80; 4 lbs., \$5.16; 25 lbs.	....	30.00

VEGETABLE SEEDS



Mary Washington Asparagus

Asparagus Seed

*One Ounce for 800 Plants
4 lbs. per Acre*

Culture—Sow early in the Spring, 1 in. deep in rows 1½ ft. apart and 3 to 6 ins. apart in the row in light rich soil. Cultivate frequently. Transplant to their permanent bed the following Spring, setting the plants as described under Asparagus Roots.

MARY WASHINGTON

3 Years—The most satisfactory strain. Highly resistant to rust and blight, very productive. Plants produce long, thick, heavy shoots with tips firm and tightly folded. The stalks are a dark green, delicious in flavor.

Asparagus Roots

50 Roots Required for 100 Ft.

Culture—Deep loamy soil, thoroughly cultivated and heavily manured is required for a permanent bed. Dig furrows 15 ins. deep, 4 ft. apart, using plenty of manure with 2 ins. of earth on top of the manure. Set the plants 2 ft. apart in the rows, taking care to spread the roots out evenly and level. Cover with 3 ins. of earth and as the plants grow, gradually fill to the surface. Each Spring work in a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure and follow with a light application of salt.

Garden Beans

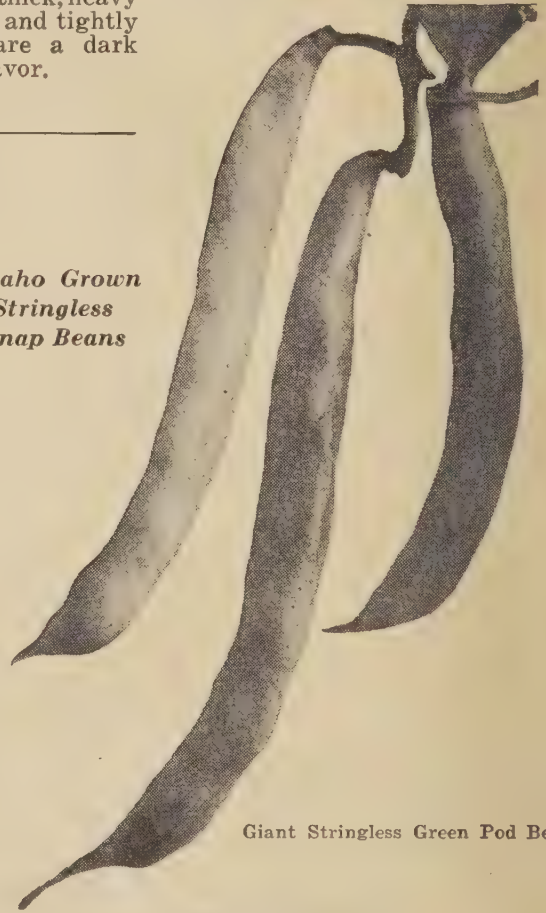
Among our specialties are our own grown Beans of Northwestern and California origin; all produced from the best stock seeds on irrigated, disease and pest free land of high elevation that makes the hardiest and finest seed available.

Stringless Bush Beans

2 Lbs. per 100 Feet; 90 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—Plant when the ground is warm, as Beans are very sensitive to cold and wet weather. Sow in well prepared soil, in rows 2 to 2½ ft. apart, covering the seed 1½ to 2 ins. deep, and thin the plants to stand about 2 to 3 ins. apart in the rows. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till blossoming time, but only when the plants are dry. If cultivated when wet, they will be damaged by rust. For a constant supply of fresh beans sow every 2 weeks up to August 1st.

*Idaho Grown
Stringless
Snap Beans*



Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean

Green Podded Varieties

BOUNTIFUL

50 Days—The best flat podded green bean, early and very popular among market gardeners and shippers; likewise for home gardens. The plant is large, stocky and prolific, practically immune to rust and mildew. Pods flat, light green, 6 to 7 ins. long, broad, stringless, very slightly fibrous, but tender and tasty.

LANDRETH'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

52 Days—A favorite and one of the finest pod varieties for the home garden, market gardener and canner. Plant is large, hardy and a heavy yielder. Pods round, medium green, 5½ ins. long, slightly curved, thick, meaty and juicy, perfectly stringless and fiberless. Brittle, tender and tasty. Seeds coffee brown.

STREAMLINER

50 Days—A snap bean with white seeds. Ideal for home and market gardening. Pods flat, 8 to 10 ins. long, entirely stringless and almost fiberless.

TENDERGREEN

54 Days—A bean of unusual merit, bearing a heavy crop of early beans and remarkable for both heavy yield and delicious quality. Valuable for home and market gardeners. Pods round, light green, 5½ ins. long, straight, fleshy, tender and strictly stringless.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

54 Days—Very desirable for home, market gardeners, canning and shipping. Pods round, medium green, 6 ins. long, fairly straight, brittle, very fleshy and entirely stringless.

FULL MEASURE

54 Days—A well-known variety. Pods round, medium green, 6 ins. long, straight, very fleshy, stringless, fine grained and tender.

Green Podded Bush Beans

LONGREEN

56 Days—*All America Winner*. A strain of Tender-green retaining all the best qualities of that variety except that the pods are longer and mature earlier. Pods round, rich green, 7 ins. long, entirely stringless and fiberless. Plants highly productive. Excellent for home garden and market.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE

50 Days—Improvement over the old Black Valentine. Early, prolific, hardy and productive, ideal for truckers and early shippers. Pods oval, dark green, 6 ins. long, slightly curved and entirely stringless.

PLENTIFUL

50 Days—A black-seeded bean of the Bountiful type producing longer pods. A profitable, heavy yielder. Pods flat, medium deep green, 7½ ins. long, straight, stringless, fiberless and of fine flavor.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL

54 Days—Popular in many markets and can be used either as snaps in the green state or shelled green or dry. Pods semi-round, green when young, changing to greenish yellow splashed with carmine, at maturity; 5 ins. long, stringless, somewhat fibrous.

STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE

52 Days—A very early standard variety used extensively in the South for home garden. Very hardy, resistant to disease and will thrive on any kind of soil. Pods round, crease-backed, 4½ ins. long, curved, stringless, meaty and have distinctive flavor.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD

54 Days—Very popular in some sections of the South. Pods flat, broad and irregular in shape, medium green, 6 to 7 ins. long, curved, slightly stringy, but of good flavor.

DIXIE WHITE

54 Days—A popular variety in the South for home gardeners. Pods round, light green, 4 ins. long, and straight and stringless when young. The small white-seeded beans are ideal for winter use.

Shell Beans

For Winter Use—Ripe in 90 to 100 Days

LARGE WHITE MARROW

The standard dry shell bean used for baking and soup. Vine large, slender, spreading with short runners, hardy and productive.

WHITE NAVY OR BOSTON PEA BEAN

This small shell bean will out-yield all others. Excellent for use as baked beans. Plant large, spreading with many runners.

WHITE KIDNEY

An excellent dry shell bean used for baking and soup. Plant bushy, vigorous and productive. Seed large, white, kidney-shaped.

RED KIDNEY

Same habit as White Kidney, except the bean is red in color. Used for baking.



Round Pod Kidney or Brittle Wax Bean

Wax Podded Bush Beans

ROUND POD KIDNEY OR BRITTLE WAX

52 Days—This variety has the highest table quality and is recommended for the home garden and for canning. Plant is erect and a prolific bearer. Pods handsome in appearance, round and thick, waxy light yellow, 5½ to 6 ins. long, slightly curved, extremely brittle, fleshy, absolutely stringless and fiberless.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

52 Days—The best black-seeded round podded Wax Bean for home use, the market gardener and shipping. Plant stocky, vigorous and strongly productive. Pods golden yellow, 6 ins. long, slightly curved, absolutely stringless, without fibre, brittle, very tender and excellent quality.

GOLDEN WAX — Rust Proof — Top Notch Strain

50 Days—The Top Notch strain supercedes all the old types of Golden Wax and is absolutely disease resistant. A splendid home garden variety. Plant compact and strongly productive. Pods are thick, flat to semi-round, pale yellow, 5½ inches long, straight, brittle, stringless, and a rich butter flavor.

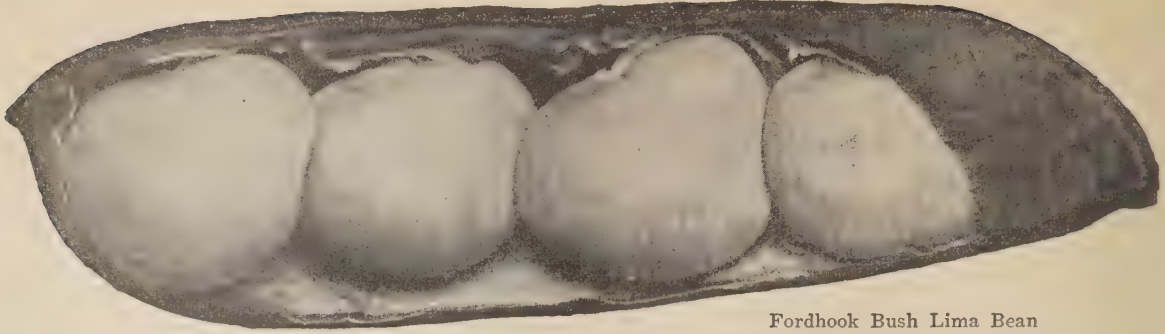
SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX

53 Days—Also Called Bountiful Wax. This variety is well adapted for market garden purposes because of its vigorous growth, productiveness and hardiness. Pods are thick and flat, rich yellow, 6 ins. long, slightly curved, brittle, entirely stringless, very little fibre, fine texture and quality.

IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX

52 Days—A long-podded wax bean, excellent for home, market garden and canning. Plant large, erect and highly productive. Pods semi-round and broad, clear yellow, 6 ins. long, straight, stringless, brittle, fleshy and of fine flavor.

Bush Lima Beans



Fordhook Bush Lima Bean

1 lb. Will Plant 100 Ft.; 60 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—The dwarf lima bears much earlier than the pole lima and does not require any support. Plant when the ground has become thoroughly warm, as the seeds will rot in cold ground. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ins. deep on well-enriched land in rows 3 ft. apart, dropping the beans 6 ins. apart with eye down. Cultivate frequently, but only when the leaves are dry.

SUPERBA GIANT PODDED

75 Days—The largest podded Bush Lima. Very prolific, maturing 15 days earlier than any large podded pole limas. Possesses all the good qualities of pole limas and similar in flavor. Plant large, upright and vigorous, about 2 ft. in height. Pods 5 ins. long, contain 4 to 5 thick, flat beans.

IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

75 Days—An improvement over the Burpee's Bush, very productive, slightly earlier and larger. Pods 5 ins. long contain 3 to 4 beans, flat but thicker than Burpee's Bush.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

77 Days—The original dwarf large seeded bush lima. Plant 2 ft. tall, 2 ft. in diameter. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, contain 3 to 4 flat beans.

BABY FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

70 Days—A thick seeded small lima bean having the flavor like Fordhook Bush Lima and growth like Henderson's Bush. It is early and prolific designed especially for canning and freezing. Home gardeners, too, will appreciate its surprisingly heavy crop of pods. Plant 14 ins. tall. Pods are thick, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, contain 3 to 4 small, plump beans that are bright green when fresh.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

75 Days—The most popular variety for the home gardener and used extensively by market gardeners and shippers. Plant large, upright, vigorous and very productive. Pods are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, contain 3 to 4 thick-seeded beans which are of a delicious nut-like flavor.

FORDHOOK 242 BUSH LIMA

75 Days—An All-America selection having more foliage than the regular Fordhook Bush Lima and will set pods in abundance during hot, dry summer weather. It resembles Fordhook with its large, thick seeded pods which contain 3 to 4 nutty-flavored beans.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA

65 Days—The original Bush Lima, known through the South as the "Dwarf Butter Bean," where it is used in every home garden. The popular Baby Lima used by canners and also commercially as a dry shell bean. Plant small, erect, bushy, very early. Pods 3 ins. long, contain 3 to 4 flat, small beans.

JACKSON WONDER OR CALICO BUSH

65 Days—Resembles Henderson's Bush in character and growth. Very early, prolific and drought-resisting. Seed is rust brown, dappled or streaked with dark purplish markings.

CANGREEN BUSH LIMA

68 Days—All-America Winner. In all other respects, Cangreen resembles the Henderson's Bush Lima except for the green color of the fleshy part of the seed. It cooks and cans green which is a distinct advantage for canning and freezing. It is preferred by many in the home who like baby butter lima beans for eating fresh or as dry beans. Pods 3 ins. long, contain 3 to 4 flat, green beans.

Pole Lima Beans

1 Lb. for 100 Hills; 30 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—Pole Limas require rich loamy soil and, being less hardy than the Bush type, should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. They are vigorous growers and require 8 to 10 ft. strong poles set 4 ft. apart each way. Plant 4 to 6 beans around each pole, placing with eyes down and cover with $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ins. of soil. When well started, thin to 3 plants to a pole. Use rich, well-rotted compost to each hill and cultivate often.

EARLY LEVIATHAN

80 Days—The best of all early sorts equal to the main crop varieties in productiveness. Vine tall, vigorous and prolific. Pods 5 ins. long, contain 5 flat beans.

MAMMOTH PODDED IDEAL

90 Days—The largest pod and most valuable for home and market garden, outyielding any other variety. Vine vigorous and productive, bearing large clusters of broad pods 6 to 8 in a bunch. The beans are easily shelled and of handsome appearance. Pods broad, 7 ins. long, well filled with 5 to 6 large flat beans, pale green in color and of a rich buttery flavor.

KING OF THE GARDEN

88 Days—Large Green Seeded. A very popular variety and the most widely used of all Pole Limas, retaining their green color when cooked. Vine vigorous and heavily productive. Pods 6 ins. long, contain 4 to 5 flat beans.

Pole Lima Beans

GIANT SPECKLED BUTTER OR CHRISTMAS

80 Days—A popular novelty especially in the South. Pods 5 ins. long contain 4 to 5 large flat beans. Seeds are maroon with creamy white variegated markings.

FLORIDA BUTTER SPECKLED

78 Days—Popular in the South. Has all the characteristics of the Sieva, except the seeds are creamy white with variegated markings of brown and black.

CAROLINA, SIEVA OR SMALL WHITE

77 Days—Very similar in form and size to the Hendersons Bush Lima. Well known in the South, where it is cultivated extensively as the Pole Butter Bean. This variety is a continuous bearer, very early and more prolific than the large lima sorts. Pods 3 ins. long, borne in clusters, contain 3 to 4 small flat beans.

Pole or Running Snap Beans

1 Lb. for 100 Poles;
30 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—Pole Beans are rank growers and they yield heavily on fertile, well-enriched ground. Start planting about a week later than the bush varieties, since they are less hardy. Set the poles 3 to 4 ft. apart and plant six to eight beans 1½ to 2 ins. deep, thinning to the four strongest when well started. They may be planted in rows 6 ins. apart and supported by wire fences or trellises. So popular in the South that most growers use one or more of these varieties in their garden. The cornfield varieties are planted in the corn and allowed to run up the stalks.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean

KENTUCKY WONDER

65 Days—The best of all and most popular of the green podded running beans. Unexcelled for home, market garden and for canning. Plant a hardy, strong climber that continues to bear until frost. Pods round, 8 to 10 ins. long, curved and saddle backed; stringless when young, very fleshy, fiberless, brittle and of superb flavor when cooked.

WHITE SEEDED KENTUCKY WONDER

64 Days—A snap bean of excellent flavor and quality and good for dry shell use. Pods round, silvery green, 7 ins. long, almost straight, tender, fleshy, fiberless and stringless.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX

68 Days—Pods flat, waxy-yellow, 8 ins. long, slightly curved, nearly stringless, somewhat fibrous, meaty and of excellent quality.

HORTICULTURAL POLE

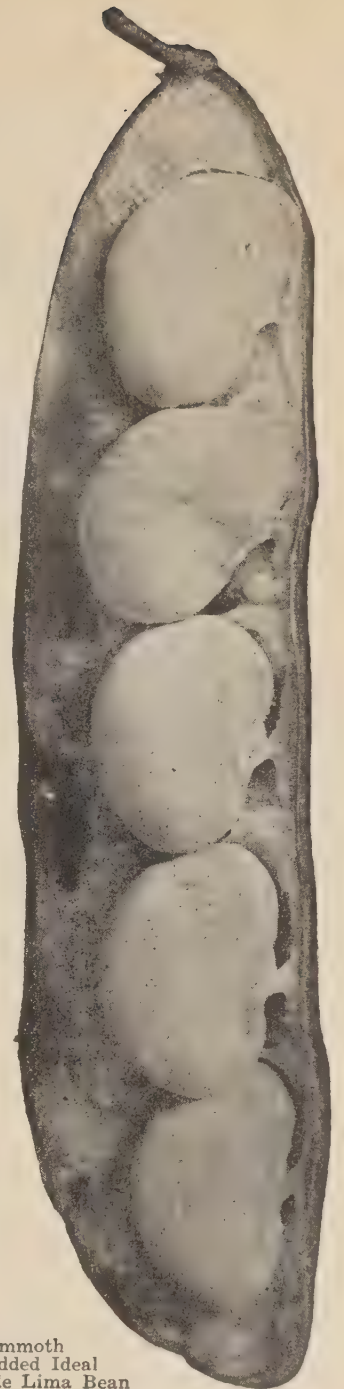
70 Days—Also known as Wren's Egg, Cranberry and October Beans. Well known and used as a snap and green or dry shell bean. Pods flat, oval, 6 ins. long, straight, slightly fibrous, fleshy and of good quality.

GENUINE CORNFIELD

72 Days—An improvement in eating quality over the Striped Creaseback. Pods round, green, 6 ins. long, straight, fleshy and tender.

NANCY DAVIS

72 Days—Pods round, green, 6 ins. long, straight, fleshy, tender, somewhat stringy.



Mammoth
Podded Ideal
Pole Lima Bean

WHITE CREASEBACK

62 Days—Seeds small, oval, white and fine for baking. Pods round, green, 5½ ins. long, curved, tender, brittle and nearly stringless.

TENNESSEE WONDER

70 Days—Pods round, green, 8 ins. long, straight creasebacked, fleshy, brittle and tender, stringless when young.

LAZY WIFE

72 Days—Excellent for the home garden as a snap, green or dry shell bean. Pods thick and broad, green, 6 ins. long, straight, fleshy, little fibre. stringless when young.

Table Beets

Grown from Selected and Transplanted Roots



Detroit
Dark Red Beet

2 Ozs. per 100 Ft.; 8 to 12 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—Little skill is necessary for the cultivation of this root vegetable. For an early crop dig or plough deep and manure well. Plant seed as early in the Spring as the soil will permit working. Sow in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. deep, pressing the soil firmly over the seed. As soon as the beets have formed a few leaves, thin out to 3 to 4 ins. apart in the row. Cultivate and weed frequently. To enjoy delicious beets, pull quite young when about 2 ins. in diameter. Successive sowings can be made until late July. The roots will continue to develop until the end of October. Early beets become too tough to carry over the Winter and we recommend planting main crop varieties if intended for Winter storing, such as Detroit, Winter Keeper and Half Long Blood, 2 months after the early sowings. On the approach of frost, take up the roots and cut the leaves off 2 ins. above the crown, store them in pits secure from frost, or cover with earth or sand in a cool, dry cellar.

DETROIT DARK RED

55 Days—This splendid second early beet we highly recommend as the outstanding variety for home and market garden use. Tops small and upright in growth. Fine for market bunching. Roots globular, very smooth, with small tap roots; flesh deep ox-blood with inconspicuous zoning of slightly lighter hue. Used by canners because of its good deep red color.

PERFECT MODEL

55 Days—This famous variety is an improved strain of our "Shull's Model Beet," introduced by us in 1886 and by careful comparison has proven to be the best early variety for market gardeners. For the home garden it is especially desirable because of its exquisite quality, being sweet and finely grained. It is a good keeper and may be used all Winter. Its uniformity in shape and medium size make it a very desirable market beet. Tops are small and growth upright. Excellent for bunching. Roots nearly globe-shaped, blood red with small tap root, flesh rich blood-red with zones of somewhat lighter shade.

EARLY WONDER

55 Days—One of the earliest bunch beets in cultivation, a splendid variety for truckers and shippers as a first early variety; also for late planting. Roots semi-globular with a small tap root; flesh blood red with zoning of a lighter red; tender, smooth and sweet.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN

55 Days—A very fine selection of the Crosby's Egyptian that will please the most critical. Tops erect and medium small. Roots semi-globular, flesh dark vermilion red with zones a trifle lighter in shade. Very tender and uniformly sweet quality. It is a rapid grower, attaining a salable size quicker than most sorts.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

50 Days—A very early variety. Tops small and erect. Roots flat on bottom, rounded on top, flesh bright blood red with lighter zones. Fine for forcing or early table use.

EARLY ECLIPSE

55 Days—A valuable early variety for either market or private gardeners; remarkable for its rapid growth, perfect form and delicious flavor. Foliage dwarf, roots globular of medium size and a bright, glossy red; flesh bright red with lighter zones.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP

55 Days—A popular variety for all-around use. Roots round, slightly flattened; flesh dark red. Very sweet and delicious in flavor. It is adapted for Summer or Winter use.

LUTZ'S GREEN LEAF OR WINTER KEEPER

70 Days—An excellent late variety for Fall and Winter use. Leaves glossy green suitable for "greens." Roots half long, top-shaped; flesh rich, dark red without zones. Always a tender, sweet beet whether pulled young or old. A splendid winter keeper.

LENTZ EARLY

50 Days—An extra early, light colored, turnip shaped beet, originating in Philadelphia. Flesh is light red, zoned with white. The top is light green and small. It is rich in sugar and remains tender until maturity. Our stock is pure and will give excellent results.

BLACK KNIGHT

55 Days—A beautiful dark red beet all the way through. Thrives on heavy soil. Roots globular, richly flavored, smooth, uniform shape and size, bunching up attractively.

Mangels and Sugar Beets

20zs. per 100 Ft.; 8 to 10 lbs. per Acre

The roots excel as a Winter keeper, giving an immense yield of food at small cost for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

Culture—Plant the same as for table beets except that the rows should be 2½ ft. apart and thinned to 6 ins. apart.

MAMMOTH LONG RED

110 Days—Adapted to deep, rich soil. The production is enormous, a single root weighing from 25 to 30 pounds with yields of 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots long and tapering, grow half above ground; color light red; flesh white with rose tinge.

GOLDEN TANKARD

100 Days—Roots large, nearly cylindrical, deep orange, grows partly above ground, adapted to shallow lands; flesh yellow with white zones.

GIANT HALF SUGAR

90 Days—Roots long, oval, tapered; skin white with rose tinted shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar.



Perfect Model Beet

Swiss Chard

2 Ozs. per 100 Ft.;
8 to 10 Lbs. per Acre

This beet produces tops only and is used for greens, the leaves are cooked and served the same as spinach and the stalks or midribs prepared in the same way as Asparagus.

Culture—Sow ½ to 1 in. deep early in the Spring in rows 1½ to 2 ft. apart and thin out to 6 ins. apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and cut the leaves when large. New leaves will continue to grow and repeated cuttings can be made.

GIANT LUCULLUS

50 Days—The largest and most popular variety desirable for home and market garden use. The plants grow 2½ ft. high, very erect; leaves yellowish-green, heavily crumpled, stems thick, broad and light green.

LARGE RIBBED, DARK GREEN

50 Days—A very strong grower with dark glossy green, smooth leaves; stems and midribs light green, broad and fairly thick.

RHUBARB CHARD

60 Days—A Swiss Chard resembling Rhubarb in appearance. Leaf stalks are crimson, the color extends out into the dark green, crumpled leaves. You will relish different, delicious flavor.

Broccoli

CALABRESE

1 Oz. for 2,000 Plants;
4 Ozs. per Acre

Culture—Sow seed ½ in. deep in frames early in the spring or outdoors in the open ground in May and transplant like Cabbage, 1½ to 2 ft. apart in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart.

90 Days—The leading and popular variety used by market gardeners, shippers and in home gardens. This true type produces a bluish, green head at the center of the plant. After this head is cut many branches and smaller lateral heads appear which are as desirable as the first head. Continues to bear until frost. Can be cooked and served like either Asparagus or Cauliflower. It has a distinctive flavor; very tasty and palatable.

FALL AND SPRING RAAB

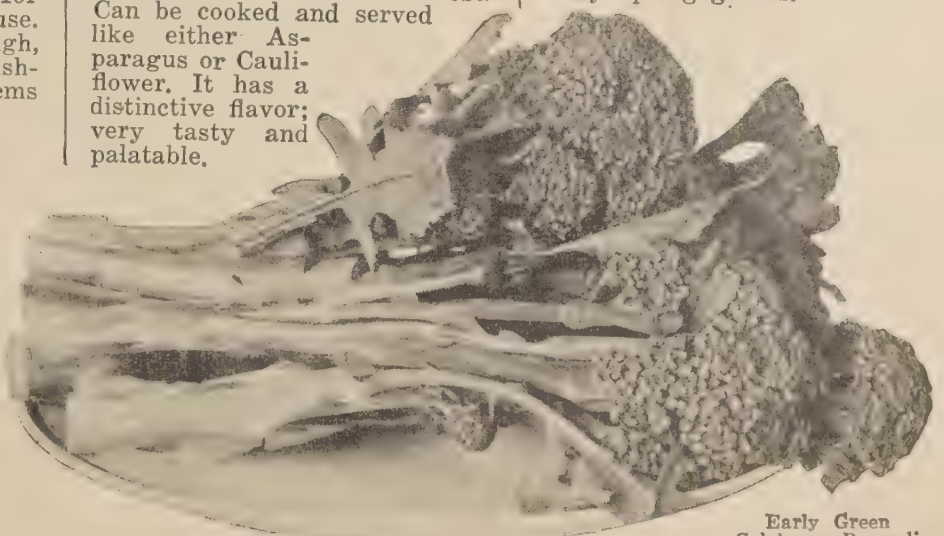
1 oz. per 100 Ft.; 2 Lbs. per Acre
Culture—Sow thinly in drills ½ in. deep, 1½ to 2 ft. apart.

SPRING BROCCOLI RAAB

40 Days—This variety will not winter over and must be planted in the Spring. It is grown for tops and tender flower shoots used as greens. Leaves are smooth and strap leaved. The plant withstands the heat of late Spring making it a profitable green to follow the Fall Raab.

FALL BROCCOLI RAAB

Plant in the Fall. The leafy turnip type shoots are used as greens. Will Winter over for early Spring greens.



Early Green
Calabrese Broccoli

Early and Midseason

Cabbage



Long Island Improved Brussels Sprout



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Brussels Sprouts

1 Oz. for 3,000 Plants; 4 Ozs. per Acre

One of the most popular Winter vegetables, resembling cabbage in taste, but more delicate and delicious in flavor. The sprouts form like miniature cabbages clustered around the stalk of the plant. Grow where conditions are favorable for late cabbage. Requiring the same method of culture, the heads, from 1 to 1½ ins. in diameter, mature best in the Autumn and are ready for use as soon as they have had a touch of frost.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED

125 Days—The leading variety for home and market gardener. Plants 2 ft. tall of dwarf, robust habit. Stems thickly set with large, round, solid cabbage-like sprouts.

Cabbage

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

70 Days from Plants—The finest strain of this most popular and extensively used early Cabbage. The demand is great in all markets and it is more largely grown than all the other first early cabbages combined. Plants small with short stems permitting close setting in the row. Heads of medium size, conical in shape, extremely solid with little outside foliage, and excellent in quality. Its exceeding hardiness and assurance of always forming a fine solid head, makes it the most profitable early variety to grow.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD

75 Days from Plants—This variety has all the fine qualities of the Early Jersey Wakefield, with heads much larger, less pointed and remarkably uniform in size and shape. About a week later than Jersey Wakefield and very popular with market gardeners and shippers in the South.

1 Oz. for 2000 Plants; 4 Ozs. per Acre

Our Cabbage seeds are all grown from seed stock of finest quality, carefully inspected while growing. The choicest heads are selected for storing over Winter and replanted the following season for seed. Constant re-selection from the seed growing stock is required to maintain quality. No finer or purer strains of cabbage can be found anywhere than our American-grown stocks.

Culture—For early Cabbage sow ½ in. deep under glass toward the end of February and as the plants grow, harden them to the full exposure of the air, protecting them from frost until the early Spring, when they should be transplanted into rows 2 to 3 ft. apart and 18 ins. in the row.

For late Cabbage sow in the open ground from the middle to the end of Spring and set the plants out in June or July during moist weather, giving them a thorough watering at time of removal. Plant 3 ft. apart and 2 ft. in the row. Seedlings from late sowings are often destroyed by the cabbage fly, which necessitates sowing sufficient seed for surplus plants.

For Fall-grown plants sow the seed in September. In mild climates they should be planted out late in Autumn, to remain for heading. In cold latitudes they must be protected in cold frames and transplanted in the open ground early in Spring. Good heads, of course, can only be obtained when the ground has been well worked and highly fertilized. In setting out, cover to the first leaf-stems so that the stem is all under ground. Cultivate frequently to maintain moisture.

GOLDEN ACRE

65 Days from Plants—A real money cabbage. Its excellent quality and uniformity commands a price. An extra early Copenhagen Market Type, several days earlier, and used by truckers for the earliest markets. The heads are not quite so large as the Copenhagen, but more uniformly round. The stems are very short.

✓ GOLDEN ACRE

Yellows-Resistant

65 Days from Plants—An extra early yellows-resistant strain. Heads uniformly round.

GREEN ACRE

68 Days from Plants—This new variety is an attractive shade of green, which characteristic is valuable for long distance shipping, the heads always presenting a fresh, green appearance when marketed. Uniform in size and type; ball shaped; short stemmed.

Early and Midseason Cabbage

COPENHAGEN EARLY MARKET

70 Days from Plants—The largest early round-headed variety, maturing uniformly so that the entire crop is ready for cutting at one time. Splendid for early shippers, market and home gardeners. Plant small, compact, allowing very close planting. Stem short, heads solid, round, 6 to 7 ins. in diameter.

MARION MARKET

Yellows-Resistant

80 Days from Plants—A mid-season yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market, maturing about 10 days later. Heads round, solid and excellent in quality.

ALL SEASONS

90 Days from Plants—One of the best general purpose cabbages that can be raised either for an early, intermediate or late crop. Remarkably thrifty in hot dry weather and a sure header. Excellent quality, a good keeper and very popular with makers of kraut. Heads are large; very solid; 7 ins. deep, fine grain and remain perfect a long time without bursting.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS

Yellows-Resistant

90 Days from Plants—A splendid midseason yellows-resistant strain with flattened globe heads.

ALL HEAD EARLY

80 Days from Plants—One of the earliest of the large heading Summer varieties and we recommend it highly for home and market garden. Equally good for Summer as well as Winter keeper. Its uniformity in size and color make it valuable for kraut.



All Season's Cabbage

EARLY ROUND DUTCH

72 Days from Plants—An excellent Cabbage used for early shipping and by truckers for local markets. Plants compact, small, with short stems. Heads firm, almost ball-shaped, slightly flattened at top, frequently 7 to 8 ins. across, 6 ins. deep and weigh 4½ to 5 lbs. Fine grained and nicely flavored.

SUCCESSION

88 Days from Plants—A well-known, desirable variety noted for its ability to thrive under all weather conditions. A sure header and a good keeper of excellent quality. Heads large, flat, and thick; 7 ins. deep, short stem.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

85 Days from Plants—A hard heading variety used largely for kraut, but also popular for home and market gardener. Heads large, round, 8 to 9 ins. in diameter, weighing 8 to 10 pounds. Very solid, with few outer leaves. Exceedingly tender and fine flavor.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH

90 Days from Plants—Our stock of this popular variety is sold in sealed packages only. Similar to Late Flat Dutch, but earlier with heads averaging a little smaller. A sure header and heat-resistant. The heads are large and flat, 6 ins. deep, firm and keep well. Extensively planted, especially in the South.

Savoy Cabbage

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY

90 Days from Plants—One of the best cabbages to grow for a table delicacy, producing beautiful curled leaves, very tender and delicious in flavor when touched by frost. Plants short-stemmed and compact. Heads nearly round, full and hard, leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green.



Copenhagen Early Market Cabbage

Late or Winter Cabbage



Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

DANISH BALL HEAD

110 Days from Plants—The famous cabbage of Denmark is now the leading and most widely used of late Cabbages. It is well known by every trucker, private gardener, shipper and kraut manufacturer. The outstanding merit of this Ball Head type is its wonderful keeping quality in storage. A supply can be had until Spring as fine and solid as when put away. Although not adapted for growing in all parts of the South, it is widely used in the mountain districts. Our stock is the same strain that we have furnished for years, very uniform and dependable. Heads very attractive, deep round, extremely solid, fine growing, medium size, weighing 7 to 9 pounds. It is unsurpassed for boiling, slaw or sauerkraut.

DANISH ROUND HEAD

100 Days from Plants—This variety is a short-stemmed type of the famous Danish Ball Head and just as popular. In fact, it is much preferred since it is slightly earlier and the hard heads grow closer to the ground. Likewise, it is highly esteemed for winter, having great solidity and excellent keeping qualities.

PENN STATE BALL HEAD

110 Days from Plants—A special strain developed by Dr. C. E. Myers of Pennsylvania State College. Experimental check-up shows this strain to be superior in productivity and uniformity. It has a record of 20 tons per acre against an average yield of 12 tons per acre from other strains of the Ball Head type.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER No. 8

Yellows-Resistant

110 Days from Plants—A late yellows-resistant strain of Danish Ball Head with the same characteristics. Splendid late cabbage for storage, shipping or kraut manufacturers.

Red Cabbage

MAMMOTH RED ROCK

100 Days from Plants—The largest and best red cabbage and a splendid Winter keeper. Heads round, solid as a rock, 7 ins. in diameter, weighing 8 to 10 lbs. Color a deep purplish red.

LATE FLAT DUTCH

105 Days from Plants—This celebrated variety has been grown by us for many years and is the result of continued care to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made it the most popular variety for a main crop. The beautiful heads are extremely large, flat and solid, 12 to 14 ins. across and 7 ins. deep, weighing 12 to 15 pounds or more. Our strain has no equal and is esteemed one of the best late Fall and Winter cabbages. A good keeper and shipper.

Chinese Cabbage

1 Ounce Will Plant 500 ft.

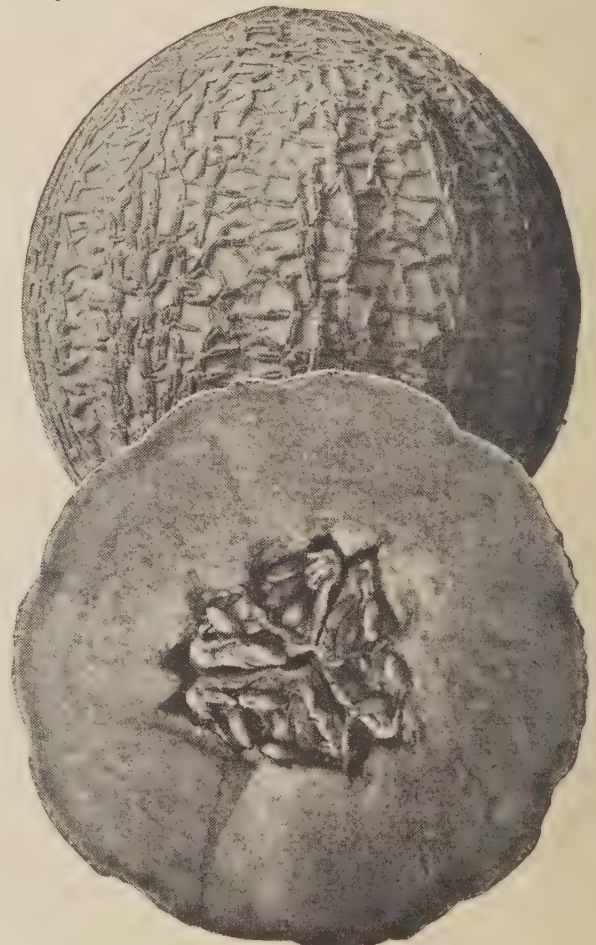
Culture—Sow about the same time as turnips and other Fall vegetables in rows 2½ ft. apart, thinning to 12 ins. in the rows. Too early plantings shoot to seed. Excellent for salads.

CHIHILI

60 Days—The earliest and surest heading variety. Torpedo-shaped heads 18 ins. tall, 4 ins. thick, tapering near the top. Well blanched, solid and compact.

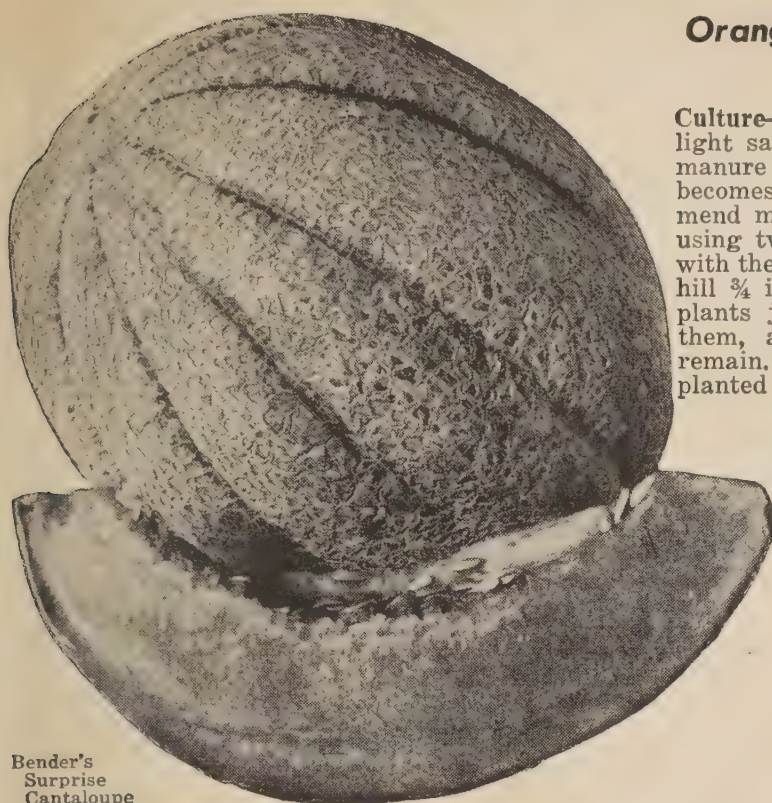
WONG BOK

70 Days—Short broad, oval heads about 8 ins. in diameter. Well blanched, tender and of excellent quality.



Pride of Wisconsin Cantaloupe

Cantaloupes or Muskmelon



Bender's
Surprise
Cantaloupe

HALE'S BEST No. 36

80 Days—Hale's Best is now outstanding as the popular choice for truckers and shippers for all season shipping. Possesses earliness, sweetness, and an attractive shape ideal for packing in containers. It is money maker for all since it meets the approval of the consumer. Fruits oval, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, 5 ins. in diameter, densely covered with medium heavy netting and almost entirely without ribs. The small seed cavity is surrounded by thick salmon orange flesh, firm, fine grained, and richly flavored.

HALE'S BEST, JUMBO

83 Days—A large-fruited strain of Hale's Best. An early melon especially popular in the South for shipping northern markets. Fruits oval, 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 5 to 6 lbs., heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. Flesh thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of excellent quality.

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN

85 Days—An excellent melon in demand among home gardeners, road-side markets, truckers and shippers. It is one of the sweetest melons grown and under favorable conditions it will produce 5 to 7 perfect fruits on one vine. The rind is tough, the deep salmon flesh is firm and it stands handling and shipping well. The fruits are medium size, almost round, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, 6 ins. in diameter and very heavy due to the thickness of the flesh and the small triangular seed cavity. Skin a pearly gray color with a faint rib, heavily covered with a distinctive netting.

BANANA

94 Days—A novel variety having both the shape and fragrance of the banana with really delicious eating qualities. Fruits long, tapering, 14 ins. long, 4 ins. in diameter with smooth lemon colored skin and salmon flesh. Very vigorous and hardy.

Orange or Salmon Fleshed Varieties

1 Oz. to 50 Hills; 3 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Cantaloupes require warm soil, either light sandy or a well-drained loam, enriched with manure or fertilizer. Do not plant until the weather becomes real warm. In preparing the soil we recommend making the hills 4 to 5 ft. apart each way, using two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil under each hill. Drop 8 seeds per raised hill $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, and thin by cutting off the surplus plants just below the surface, instead of pulling them, allowing the three strongest seedling to remain. Where Summers are short, seed can be planted indoors in hotbeds and transplanted when weather permits. Until runners interfere, frequent but shallow cultivation is necessary. It is important not to disturb the roots. When a foot long, pinch off the ends of the vines to throw increased strength into the roots and thus make them bear better.

Beetle attacks should be met by dusting sparingly with air-slacked lime, soot or wood ashes. To prevent blight, spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days after the plants have attained 5 or 6 leaves. Add Arsenate of Lead for eating insects or use Pyrox, a combination spray, for all leaf-eating insects, blight, and fungus troubles.

BENDER'S SURPRISE

90 Days—A large size delicious melon for home and market garden. It is especially valuable for its extra hard shell which makes it fine for shipping. Fruits thick oval, 7 ins. by 8 ins. usually weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. Blossom scar is heavy and resists cracking. Ribbing is prominent with abundant heavy, coarse netting; skin gray green becoming yellow at maturity, very tough. Flesh is thick, deep salmon-orange, solid and very sweet.

HEARTS OF GOLD OR IMPROVED HOODOO

92 Days—A medium-sized melon, very vigorous and a heavy cropper with a tough rind which is ideal for shipping and used extensively for that purpose. It is also a home garden favorite. Fruits uniform, round, 6 ins. long, 6 ins. in diameter, slightly ribbed, covered with a fine, dense grey netting. Small seed cavity with flesh thick, deep salmon pink, juicy and sweet, ripening close to the rind.

FORDHOOK

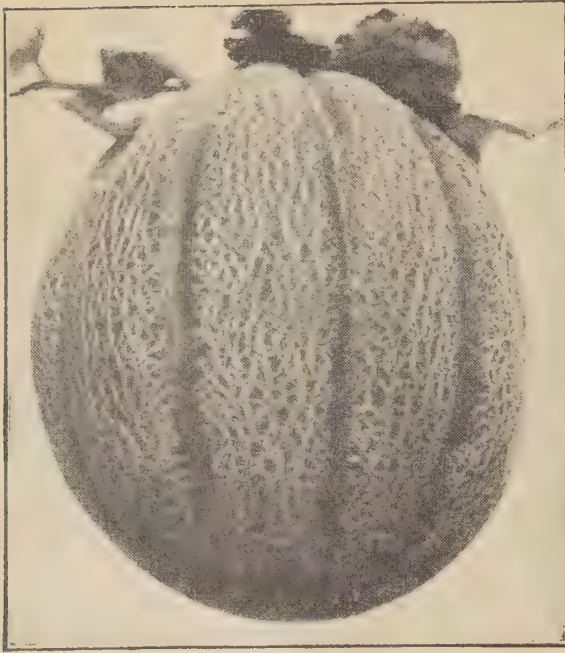
87 Days—Well known and one of the best small melons for home garden and nearby markets. It is one of the very early varieties of seed that New Jersey truckers never fail to buy. They can rely on it to produce a good crop of attractive, delicious sweet, spicy fruits. Flat in shape, 5 ins. long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter with broad ribs, heavily netted. Flesh thick, orange-yellow and very juicy.

HONEY OR SUGAR ROCK

85 Days—Striking in appearance and solid as a rock, this melon, when cut, will give off a distinctly rich aroma and taste as sweet as sugar. A very heavy yielder. Fruits medium size, nearly round, 6 ins. in diameter, skin grey-green covered with a coarse netting making a tough rind. Flesh thick, firm, deep orange-salmon and juicy.

Cantaloupes or Muskmelon

Green Fleshed Varieties



Early Knight or Sugar Sweet Cantaloupe

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD

92 Days—The most widely known of all cantaloupes, reselected from the famous Netted Gem introduced from Pennsylvania to Colorado where it attained perfection in shape and netting. It became famous as a shipping variety and is now more generally known as the Rocky Ford. Very productive, uniform in size and shape. A favorite for home gardens, market and shipping. Fruits almost round, small, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ins. in diameter with no ribs and completely covered with hard, gray netting. Flesh green with narrow gold lining next to the seed cavity. Thick, juicy, and of a sweet, spicy flavor.

BOTTOMLY

84 Days—A variety similar to Early Knight, but maturing a trifle later. Very popular in the Baltimore and Washington markets. Fruit oblong, 6 ins. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, heavily netted and distinctly ribbed. Flesh green and very sweet.

IMPROVED EARLY JENNY LIND

82 Days—An old favorite and a dandy home garden melon considered one of the best and sweetest grown. Very early with small, flat fruits, 4 ins. long, 3 ins. in diameter with heavy netting on the ribs, and a knob or button on the blossom end.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

80 Days—An old standard variety exceedingly early for a large melon, highly recommended for the home garden and truckers shipping to local markets. Fruits nearly round with somewhat flattened ends, 6 ins. long, 7 ins. in diameter, broadly ribbed with very coarse netting. Flesh green, thick and delightful in flavor.

MONTREAL MARKET OR NUTMEG

94 Days—An excellent variety with very large fruits weighing from 7 to 8 pounds. Almost round, 7 to 8 ins. long; 8 to 9 ins. in diameter, flattened at the ends, heavily netted and deeply ribbed. Flesh very thick, green, juicy and sweet.

EARLY KNIGHT OR SUGAR SWEET

82 Days—We recommend this variety for either the home or market gardener, particularly the latter whose profits depend upon being first in the market. It is ready fully 10 days ahead of Rocky Ford and larger in size. Fruits oval, 6 ins. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. Skin light golden yellow when ripe, with gray netting and distinct ribs. Flesh thick, bright green shading to light pink at center. Famous for its sweet, juicy flavor.

HONEY DEW

112 Days—This fine melon is entirely distinct and has taken front rank at all produce stands where it is recognized, bought and served by name, "Honey Dew." It requires a long season to mature and if grown in a northern latitude it must be started indoors or in frames and transplanted outdoors at the proper time. Fruits are large, perfectly round, 9 ins. long, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. An excellent shipper and keeper with skin smooth and a light cream when ripe. Flesh light green, thick, ripening to the rind; juicy and mellow with the distinctive sweetness of honey.



Imperator Carrot



Danvers
Half Long
Carrot

DANVERS HALF-LONG

75 Days—One of the favorite main crop varieties known by all. Very productive and used extensively by market gardeners, shippers and home gardeners. Roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 ins. long, 1¾ ins. thick, broad shoulders gradually tapering to a blunt point. Flesh bright orange, tender, rich in flavor and very sweet.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

88 Days—A well known, heavy yielder and much used for a general crop. Useful for both table and stock feeding. Roots red-orange, 12 ins. long, 2 ins. thick, tapered to a point. Flesh red orange with core of a lighter shade.

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES

68 Days—An excellent bunching carrot. Roots a beautiful scarlet-orange, cylindrical, 7 ins. long, 1¼ ins. thick, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, core inconspicuous, crisp, tender and a mild, delicate flavor.

IMPERATOR

77 Days—A fine flavored variety bred for market gardeners and shippers to meet the demand for a long shipping carrot. Roots deep, rich orange, smooth, 7 to 8 ins. long, 1½ ins. in diameter, with sloping shoulders uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color throughout, fine grained and tender. Imperator is a streamlined, slender carrot which requires a deep soil for best development. None better for home gardeners.

Carrot

Grown from Selected and Transplanted Roots

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 3 to 5 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Carrots require a deep, rich, light, friable soil, well-manured. If the ground is not in this condition it should be dug deep and well broken the year previous, being sure to well pulverize the soil as in all shallow or hard soils the roots fork or divide, injuring both their size and quality. For an early crop, sow the seeds early in the spring as soon as the soil can be prepared. Plant ½ an in. deep in rows, 1 to 2 ft. apart and thinning out seedlings to stand 1 to 3 ins. apart in the row. Make repeated sowings every two weeks until the middle of June. Frequent stirring of the soil is very essential to the growth of the roots. Carrot is slow to germinate and should the surface of the soil become baked before the young plants appear, loosen it by gentle raking. May to June is the period to sow for a main crop. In the Southern states they can be sown in the Fall and will continue growing all Winter. Use the late plantings for Winter storage. Cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and pack the roots in dry earth or sand in the cellar or they may be pitted out of doors, covered with 2 ins. of straw and a foot of earth to keep them from frost. They can then be used until Spring.

HALF-LONG CHANTENAY

72 Days—Market gardeners know this to be the perfect carrot and one of the most salable market varieties. An excellent, all-purpose sort earlier than the Danvers and a heavy cropper. Desirable for home and market gardeners and shippers. Roots deep orange, smooth, 5 to 6 ins. long, 2¼ ins. thick, broad shoulders gradually tapering and stump-rooted at the lower end. Flesh deep orange with distinct core.

RED CORED CHANTENAY

72 Days—An improved Chantenay with interior color a rich red-orange throughout. A fine strain for the market gardener. Roots are a darker more attractive color; same size and shape as the Chantenay. Flesh reddish orange with an indistinct core of nearly the same color as the flesh, fine grained, tender and sweet.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE

72 Days—A very excellent variety on heavy soils too hard or stiff for longer growing sorts. Roots bright orange, broad, blunt, heart-shaped, 4 to 5 ins. long, 2½ ins. thick. Flesh deep orange, small tops, easily harvested. Most tasty eaten young.

Stock Feeding Carrots

Carrots make an excellent feed for horses and dairy cattle used with corn and fodder. They are highly nutritious and will keep the stock in good condition.

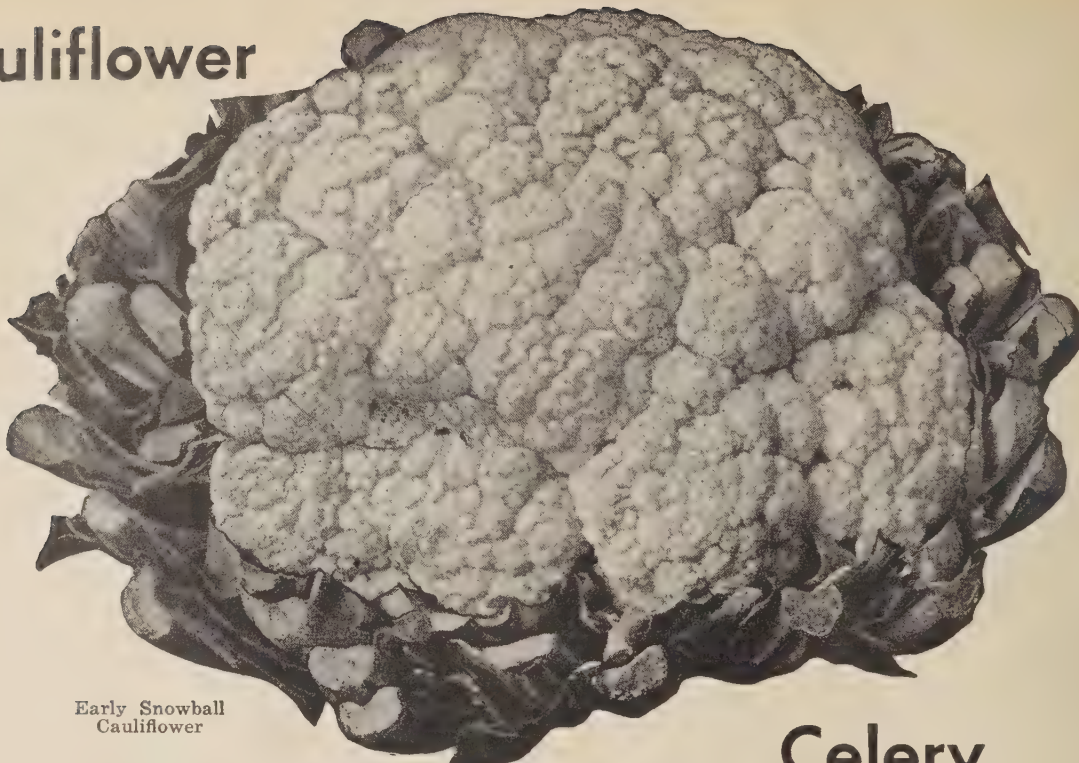
LARGE WHITE BELGIAN

100 Days—The finest carrot for stock feeding. A heavy yielder. Roots 12 ins. long, 3 to 4 ins. thick at top, tapering slightly downward. Flesh white with tinge of cream.

SHORT WHITE

100 Days—A heavy cropper. Roots 7 ins. long, 3 ins. thick at the top tapering to point. Flesh solid, white and sweet.

Cauliflower



Early Snowball
Cauliflower

1 Oz. Will Produce 2,000 Plants

Culture—Grow the same as Cabbage, being sure to have a deep rich soil, well drained and an abundance of moisture. For an early crop sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in the hot bed in January or February and get out early when frost is out of the ground, placing plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. rows. For a fall crop sow seed June first and transplant about July 15th. After the head reaches a diameter of 4 ins. gather the leaves together loosely and tie them at the top to blanch heads and prevent injury from sunlight.

EARLY SNOWBALL

55 Days from Plants—Snowball is without a doubt, the best and most widely used for market and home growing. Extra early and a dependable header, well adapted to forcing or Winter use. Plants dwarf in growth, compact in habit which allows for closer planting. Heads are large, 6 to 8 ins. across, beautifully formed, solid, pure white and of finest quality.

SNOWDRIFT

57 Days from Plants—Noted for its extremely white heads which are large, deep and have a fine, tight curd. The plants are sturdy and their large leaves cover the head exceptionally well. Head slightly larger than Snowball.

AUTUMN GIANT

90 Days from Plants—A valuable and distinct late variety produces immense compact white heads, 8 to 10 ins. in diameter. Like all late varieties, it is recommended for fall crop only and in regions where cauliflower is sure to thrive.

Celeriac Turnip Rooted Celery

1 Oz. Will Produce 6,000 Plants

GIANT PRAGUE

120 Days—This vegetable is grown exclusively for its roots which are turnip-shaped; very smooth and tender, good winter keeper. Culture is the same as celery except it does not require blanching, the tops being of no use except for flavoring. Boiled and prepared as a salad, it has a rich celery flavor. Also used in soups, stews and raw salads.

Celery

1 Oz. for 6,000 Plants; 4 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—As soon as the ground is workable, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in open seed beds richly prepared and finely pulverized.

Celery seed germinates slowly and will sprout at low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. Thin seedlings to an inch apart and trim tops before transplanting so as to have nice stocky plants. Transplant June or July, using rich well-manured soil and plant in rows 3 to 4 ft. apart and 6 ins. apart in the row. Firm the soil around the young roots, keep free from weeds and provide liberal water in dry weather throughout the growing season. To blanch, earth up gradually in the Fall, taking care that no earth falls into the hearts and never hoe while wet, as it will cause rust. Repeat until only the tops can be seen. Boards, celery paper or paper cylinders are other methods of blanching the stalks.

WONDERFUL OR GOLDEN PLUME

110 Days—As the name applies, this is a really wonderful celery with unquestionable merit in quality, flavor, sweetness and size. The ideal variety for home and market garden planting. Very profitable for nearby markets and a perfect shipper to distant markets. It grows well on muck and upland and is absolutely the earliest celery grown. Plants medium height with compact, full heart. Stalks solid, thick and broad, free from strings and blanches readily to golden yellow.

GIANT WHITE PASCAL

135 Days—Considered by many the late standard variety for Winter use. Plants large, stocky with rich dark green leaves. Stalks long, thick and solid, tender, brittle and a very rich nutty flavor. The stalks are green, but after earthing up they become an attractive creamy white. It is a perfect Winter keeper.

WINTER QUEEN

120 Days—A long keeping winter celery. Stalks pale green, broad solid and crisp, blanching readily to a creamy white.

Celery

EMPEROR OR FORDHOOK

130 Days—One of the finest and largest Winter varieties for home garden and nearby markets. Plants dwarf, stocky and much easier to blanch than the taller growing varieties. Foliage dark green, resistant to disease and insect attacks. Stalks smooth, solid, thick and broad. They blanch from a dark green color to a beautiful silvery white with a tender full heart in the center. It has a distinct rich flavor, always crisp, juicy and without strings.

TALL GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

118 Days—This is the American-grown seed produced from the dwarf French-grown stock. It is a big hearted type. The plants develop crisp, tender stalks of rich, golden yellow color. It requires little blanching. 26 to 30 inches tall.

EASY BLANCHING

125 Days—A very special strain of Easy Blanching. A second early, desirable for home or market gardeners. The longest keeping variety grown, excelling in this respect every other sort. Plants vigorous and compact in habit of growth, blanching early and quickly to an attractive white. Stalks are taller than Golden Self-Blanching; thick, solid, tender, brittle and a rich nutty flavor.

WHITE PLUME

112 Days—Very early and the most easily blanched of all celeries, highly valuable to home and market gardeners. Not recommended as a long keeper, but is best right after digging. It is a favorite with customers because of its crisp, tender and desirable eating qualities. The stalks and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white so that by drawing the soil up against the plant and pressing together with the hands, the work of blanching is complete without the necessity of banking or earthing up.

SUMMER PASCAL

110 Days—An early maturing green celery of fine quality and attractive appearance. The plants grow 22 inches tall, very uniform with smooth ribbed and deeply rounded stalks. Flesh thick, brittle, tender and without strings. It takes two weeks under boards or paper to bleach. The stems to first joint are 9 inches long, and retain a green cast after bleaching. The heart is well developed and blanches to a pure white.

Corn Salad

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per 100 Ft.

45 Days—A very distinct salad served like lettuce. Leaves oval of grey-green.

Culture—Sow early in the spring $\frac{1}{2}$ in deep in rows a foot apart and thin to 3 ins. apart in row. The leaves should be picked, not cut, and are ready in 6 weeks.

Chives

A hardy perennial plant of the onion family. The leaves have a mild onion flavor and are used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews.



Emperor or
Fordhook
Celery

Chicory

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. per 100 Ft.; 4 Lbs. per Acre

WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE

110 Days—This European delicacy has become very popular for Winter salads. The tender stalks make a delicious salad served like endive or cos lettuce.

Culture—Sow the seed in Spring and grow the roots like parsnips. Lift in the Fall, cut off tops within an inch of the crown and trim the roots to a uniform length of 9 ins. They are then replanted closely together in boxes and covered with sand or soil. Water once a week and keep in a warm room or cellar. The new leaf growth forms a compact head, similar in shape to cos lettuce. The leaves and heart bleach like celery.

LARGE ROOTED MAGDEBURG

100 Days—The roots when matured are dried and used as a substitute for coffee or for flavoring same. They can also be boiled and served like parsnips. The young leaves are sometimes used for salad.

Culture—Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep early in the Spring in light, moderately rich soil in rows 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and thin to 3 ins. apart in row.

ASPARAGUS OR CICORIA CATALOGNA

The greens of this variety of chicory are relished by Italians, commonly known as Italian Dandelion.

Collards

1 Oz. for 2,000 Plants; 4 Ozs. per Acre.

The collard is better known in the South where it originated and where it is cultivated very extensively for "greens." It is well adapted to that country and is always a sure crop. It is a species of cabbage producing a mass of leaves and a loose head. The leaves are stripped off and used as they form. The plant continues growing and finally heads. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage.

Culture—From Spring to Fall sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows, transplanting $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. rows; or sow where the plants are to remain and when well started thin out. Cultivate like cabbage. The crop is much improved by a touch of frost.

CABBAGE OR HEADING

80 Days—An improved type producing compact plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high with large clusters of loose leaves forming a small head, which can be left on the plants all winter and used as needed. Flavor is fine.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN

80 Days—This variety grows 2 to 3 ft. high and forms a cluster of large, thick, tender leaves. Withstands heat, cold weather and adverse soil conditions.

Cress

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS

40 Days—Small, deep green, curly leaves with a pungent taste. Used for garnishing and as a salad.

Culture—Sow in the Spring $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in rows a foot apart, and thin to 3 ins. apart. Frequent sowing should be made, as it quickly turns to seed.

UPLAND

60 Days—Resembles and has the flavor of water cress. It will grow in any good moist soil and produce an abundance of leaves even in dry weather.

WATER CRESS

50 Days—An aquatic plant with long stems and small oval leaves with a delicious pungent flavor. The leaves and stems are highly esteemed for salads or garnishing.

Culture—Sow the seed in gravelly, mucky lands along the edges of shallow running streams. Once established, they increase rapidly by root extension and self-sown seed.

White Sweet Corn

1 Lb. Will Plant 100 Hills or 200 Ft. of Row; 12 Lbs. per Acre



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

Culture—Plant about the middle of May when the ground is warm; otherwise it is likely to rot in cold ground. Prepare the soil deeply and thoroughly before planting, then plant in hills three feet apart each way. Dwarf varieties can be planted closer.

Place a shovelful of manure or a handful of phosphate in each hill, drop 5 or 6 grains to a hill. Cover about 1 in. deep and when up thin out to three of the strongest plants. If planted in rows, have the rows 3 to 4 ft. apart, dropping the seed 6 ins. apart in the row. Thorough cultivation is necessary until the tassels appear.

Delicious tender corn served shortly after picking is one of the home gardener's delight.

THE VANGUARD

75 Days—A selection from the Howling Mob, about ten days earlier. A favorite and very profitable variety for a first early sweet corn. Stalks 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears short-pointed. 7 to 8 ins. long with 10 to 14 rows of medium deep, white, tender and sweet kernels.

HOWLING MOB

85 Days—A fine second early corn, delicious in flavor. It grows 6 to 7 ft.; prolific, producing two ears to the stalk. Ears large, 12 to 16 rowed, 7 to 8 ins. long, thick butts and strong husks. Kernels clear white and plump.

EARLY EVERGREEN

90 Days—This variety resembles the Stowell's Evergreen, but is 5 to 10 days earlier. It is a splendid sort for the home and is grown extensively for market. Kernels deep, ivory-white, sweet and tender.

BLACK MEXICAN

88 Days—This variety when young, cooks white, but the dry seed is a bluish-black. It is unsurpassed for delicious sweetness and fine quality. Stalks 6 ft. Ears 8-rowed, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY OR LATE MAMMOTH

100 Days—The largest eared variety of sweet corn. Stalks 9 to 10 ft. Ears 14 to 16 rowed, 9 to 12 ins. long with large, fairly deep, white kernels and good flavor.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

95 Days—This is the most popular and reliable of all varieties. Although not an early sort, it is considered the standard for table use. Used extensively for home, market garden and canning. Stalks very sturdy, 8 to 10 ft. Ears $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, 8 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, 16 to 20 rowed with kernels white, deep, medium in width, sweet and tender. This good old reliable variety has been grown for a century. Our stock is carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration of the evergreen character of this best of all late sorts.

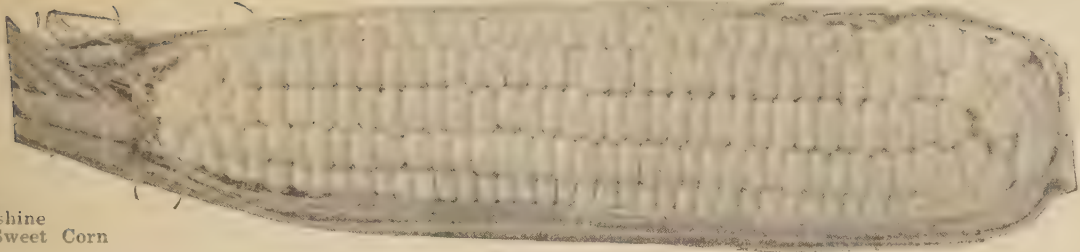
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OR SHOE PEG

93 Days—This delicious and popular late variety is especially recommended for canning and the home garden. No variety equals it for sweetness or delicacy of flavor. Stalks 7 to 8 ft.; often with two ears. Ears 7 to 8 ins. long set with deep, narrow, pure white kernels irregularly arranged on the cob.

MONEY MAKER

100 Days—Late, consequently demands early planting. Grains large, broad and shallow, set close on the ear, averaging 8 to 12 rows on the ear. Cobs long and thin, being less than half the diameter of cobs of other sorts of Sugar Corn. Produces never less than two attractive ears to the stalks, generally three, sometimes four and therefore well named. Height of stalk 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The ears remain in milky condition longer than any other variety. Tender and honey-sweet.

Yellow Sweet Corn



Golden
Sunshine
Sweet Corn

GOLDEN BANTAM

80 Days—The most popular and best known of all the yellow sugar corns and has made a reputation for its earliness and delicious quality. It is used extensively for home gardeners, truckers and canners. Stalks dwarf, 4½ to 5 ft. Ears 6 to 7 ins. long, uniformly 8-rowed. Kernels broad, tender, sweet and fine flavor. Many varieties of yellow corn have been bred since the introduction of Golden Bantam, but many customers still believe that this variety surpasses all in sweetness and distinct buttery flavor.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET

57 to 60 Days—Especially desirable for the early gardener. In size and flavor it is equal to the Golden Bantam. Stalks 3 ft. Ears slightly pointed 6 to 7 ins. long with 10 to 12 rows of golden kernels; tender, sweet and delicious.

IMPROVED GOLDEN BANTAM

88 Days—An excellent mid-season variety having the same delicious flavor of Golden Bantam but with longer ears and 10 to 14 rows of deeper kernels. Stalks 6 ft. Ears mostly cylindrical, 7 ins. long. Kernels medium to dark yellow.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE

76 Days—An early variety popular for market gardeners and a good home garden sugar corn 3 to 4 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7 ins. long with 10 to 12 rows of bright golden kernels; tender, sweet and delicious.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW

84 Days—A large eared second early variety for home and particularly profitable for the market gardeners. Stalks 6½ ft. Ears 7 to 8 ins. set with 12 to 14 rows of golden yellow, fairly, deep, sweet kernels.

GOLDEN GIANT

88 Days—A mid-season variety. Well liked and much in demand for home and market garden planting. Stalks 7 ft. Ears rather thick at the butt, 12 to 16 rowed, 8 ins. long. Kernels deep creamy yellow, flavor rich and delicious.

BANTAM EVERGREEN

89 Days—A cross between the Stowell's Evergreen and Golden Bantam, producing a medium late type that combines the size of the Evergreen ear with the rich golden yellow and delicious quality of the Bantam. Stalk 7 to 8 ft. Ears 14 to 18 rowed, 8 ins. long.

Pop Corn

WHITE RICE

110 Days—Pearly white kernels popping a pure white. Stalks 5 ft. Ears 6 ins.

JAPANESE HULLESS

95 Days—Ears chunky and without row formation; kernels white, pointed, narrow, pop to large snowy white.

GOLDEN QUEEN

115 Days—Golden yellow kernels popping a creamy white. Stalks 5 ft. Ears 6 ins.

SOUTH AMERICAN GIANT: T.N.T.

105 Days—The golden yellow kernels of pearl type are large and creamy white when popped.



Bantam
Evergreen
Sweet Corn

Garden Corn for Roasting Ears

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

75 Days—This is the favorite garden corn for roasting ears in the South. It can be planted very early or late with good results. Stalks 7 ft. producing excellent foliage for early fodder. Ears 10 ins. long with 12 to 16 rows of white kernels, sweet and tender.

IDEAL OR LARGE EARLY ADAMS

75 Days—Very hardy for early planting and much used in the South. Stalks 6 ft. Ears thick, 8 ins. long, 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels white, sweet and tender if eaten young.

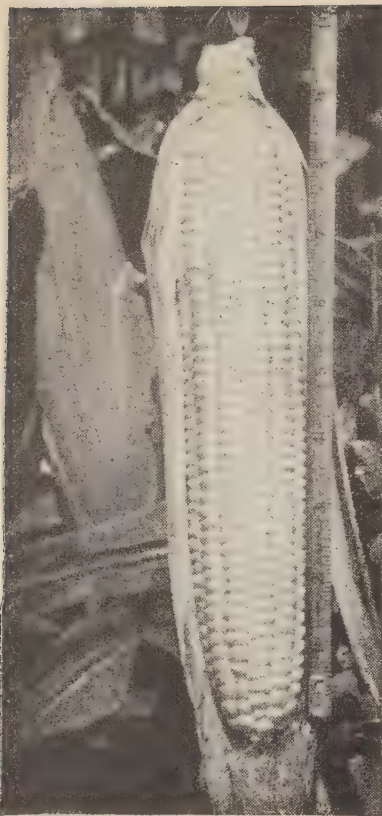
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

70 Days—Resembles Ideal except it is smaller and earlier.

BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY

Perkins Early Market or First Early Table

68 Days—Those who follow trucking for market should not overlook planting this profitable early money maker. Although not a true sweet corn, it is remarkably sweet and has the advantage of hardiness. It can be planted earlier than any other variety with perfect safety. Ears 8 ins. long with 8 to 10 rows of medium deep, pearly white kernels.



Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid Corn

White Hybrid

EVERGREEN 14 x 13

95 Days—The most widely used sugar corn on the white corn market is Stowell's Evergreen. The same type can now be had in the high yielding hybrid. More advantageous to the grower, is the increased uniformity of maturity and type, having good corn on every ear. Stalks 9 ft. Ears 8 to 9 ins. long with 14 to 18 rows of pure white, delicious kernels.

Yellow Hybrid Sweet Corn

Disease and Wind Resistant—High Yielding—Sweeter

Improved breeding methods have made possible Hybrids which are substantially superior to the standard open pollinated varieties and are highly resistant to wilt.

SIXTY DAY EARLY YELLOW

60 to 64 Days—The earliest and sweetest variety we know. Our choice for the early home garden as well as a profitable market garden variety. A better quality ear than open pollinated 60 Day Yellow and the yield is twice as large. Heavy stalks 5 ft. Ears 7 ins., uniform, well filled with 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels.

MARCROSS 39

78 Days—There is a popular demand for this early hybrid. A week or 10 days earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Stalks 5 ft. Ears 7 ins. long with 12 to 14 rows of creamy golden yellow kernels, exceptionally sweet.

MARCROSS 13.6

70 Days—An extra early hybrid for the market gardener. Stalks 4½ ft. Ears 6½ ins. long with 12 to 14 rows of medium yellow kernels.

SPANCROSS

70 Days—One of the best first early hybrids. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt. Well tipped small ears of 10-12 rows; kernels golden yellow, sweet, and tender. Stalks 6 ft. Ears 8 to 9 ins.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

86 Days—This is the most popular of all the hybrid corns and continues to be our largest seller. A midseason variety about a week later than Golden Bantam. Excellent for home and market gardeners and well adapted to Canner's use. Stalks 6 ft. Ears very uniform, 8 to 9 ins. long, with 10 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels filled with delicious, sweet pulp.

LINCOLN

83 Days—All America Winner. An attractive midseason variety. Stalks 6 ft. Ears 8 ins. long, tapering with 12 to 16 rows of bright golden kernels of good flavor and quality.

WHIPCROSS 39

84 Days—Superior to Whipples, producing a greater yield. Well adapted to sandy soils and developed particularly for market garden use. Stalks 7 ft. Ears 7 ins. long with 10 to 14 rows of golden yellow kernels.

IOANA

87 Days—All America Winner. A very productive main crop strain. Stalks 6½ ft. Ears 8 ins. long, 12 to 14 rowed, cylindrical, filled with medium narrow light yellow kernels of fine quality.

Field Corn

15 Lbs. Will Plant 1 Acre

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT

110 Days—The standard yellow corn, popular in all localities. Stalks 9 to 10 ft. with excellent foliage for fodder. Ears 8 to 10 ins., 14 to 18 rows of deep grains on a red cob.

EARLY LEAMING

100 Days—The earliest Yellow Dent Corn. Stalks 9 ft. Ears 9 ins., 14 to 18 rows, of deep grains on a red cob.

LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP

110 Days—A heavy yielder of reddish yellow colored grains with plenty of foliage. Stalks 9 to 10 ft. Ears long and slim, 11 to 12 ins., rows 12 to 14 on a red cob.

PENNA. EARLY YELLOW 8 ROWED

90 Days—A flint corn, valuable for late planting. Stalks 8 ft. Ears 12 ins., 8 rows of hard, rich, amber kernels on a white cob.

U. S. NO. 13 HYBRID

115 Days—A high yielding variety and a good silage producer. Stalks 12 ft., ears 12 ins., 20 rows of deep, yellow grains.

SNOWFLAKE

110 Days—The best white variety. Delicious roasting ears ready in 63 days. Stalks 10 ft. Ears 12 ins., 16 to 18 rows of deep grains.

WHITE ENSILAGE

110 Days—Stalks tall and leafy with an enormous growth of fodder. Ears 10 ins., 14 rows.

HICKORY KING

115 Days—A good corn for poor land. Stalks 9 ft. Ears 10 ins., 8 rowed, large, broad, deep grain.



Golden Dent Field Corn

Cucumbers

WHITE SPINED VARIETIES

1 Oz for 50 Hills; 2 lbs. per Acre

Culture—The cucumber delights in rich, light sandy or loamy soil. Delay planting until the weather becomes warm. Drop 10 to 12 seeds per raised hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, 4 to 5 ft. apart each way. When the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is over, thin to three of the strongest plants per hill. Dust the plants as soon as they form leaves, with land plaster, tobacco dust, or slug shot to protect them from bugs. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to the time they begin to run. For a succession plant at intervals up to July. They are usually planted during mid-summer for 2 to 3 in. pickles. The cucumber should be gathered when large enough to use; for if left to ripen, the plant stops bearing. Cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit to avoid injuring vine or fruit.

A. & C.

60 Days—A dependable cucumber that has met the approval of shippers to distant or local markets. The vines are robust, producing an abundance of fancy fruits of a vivid dark green, which color it retains almost to full size. Fruit 10 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick; straight and slender, slightly tapered at both ends.

IMPROVED

EARLY WHITE SPINE

60 Days—One of the earliest and best known sorts used extensively for the home garden. Vines are vigorous and produce an abundance of attractive fruits, slightly tapered, semi-blunt ended, bright medium green 8 to 9 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick. Flesh crisp and tender.

CUBIT

60 Days—All-America Winner. A valuable variety for market and shipping. The shiny, dark green color covers the entire fruit and it will hold its firm, fresh looking appearance for a long time. A smooth cylindrical, straight variety with bluntly, rounded ends, 8 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick. Exceptionally small seed cavity. Flesh smooth, and crisp.

MARKETER

65 Days—If you want extra fancy slicers for market try Marketer, the new streamlined cucumber. Fruits smooth, slender, dark green, 8 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, straight and tapered.

WHITE WONDER

60 Days—Fruits are white at all stages of growth, 7 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick and chunky.



Kirby
"Original Strain"
Cucumber

*Kirby Trade Mark is registered in the U. S. Patent Office
and is sold exclusively in Cartons.*

KIRBY "ORIGINAL STRAIN" CUCUMBER

60 Days—This is the strain now being used by a great many packers of pickles and relishes. It is a heavy producer, about 7 in. long, and has the property of retaining the color during processing, which is so essential for putting up an attractive pack. Its cylindrical fruit is very adaptable for packing, as it fills the containers to better advantage than other types. It is an early white spine variety with excellent shipping qualities. The color is dark green from end to end.

KIRBY CUCUMBER—SPECIAL LONG STRAIN

68 days—Supplanting other long type cucumbers, as it is a week to ten days earlier than many varieties and long enough for all purposes. The Kirby Cucumber Special Long Strain is 8 ins. long. It has all the good qualities of the original strain and is longer.

STAYS GREEN OR BLACK DIAMOND

60 Days—The earliest strain of White Spine that will stay green and hold its dark color and firmness for a long period after shipping. It is very popular with truckers and commercial growers, especially in the South, as it is less affected by the hot sun than any other sort. Fruits a very dark green from stem to blossom end, shape symmetrical, nearly square ended, 6 to 8 ins. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick, very uniform and bears a tremendous crop.

STRAIGHT-8

62 Days—A variety having the characteristics that make it an ideal shipping variety. Also equally desirable for the home or local market gardener. The vines produce a heavy crop of uniform fruit deep green in color, 8 ins. long, 2 ins. thick, which thickness is equal throughout. Very straight, well rounded at the ends. The color holds and it makes an attractive cucumber in any market. The shape of the fruit is just right for slicing.

LONGFELLOW

70 Days—An attractive, exceptionally long green cucumber. An ideal slicing variety for the private garden as well as the trucker and shipper. Fruits, a dark green which color holds well, 12 to 15 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, uniform, straight and very crisp, tasty flesh.

DAVIS PERFECT

65 Days—An outstanding and dependable variety for the home, market gardener and shipper. The vines are healthy and vigorous, bearing smooth, glossy dark green fruits 9 to 10 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick and tapered at both ends. Flesh crisp and solid, very few seeds and its apparent freshness remains a long time after being cut.

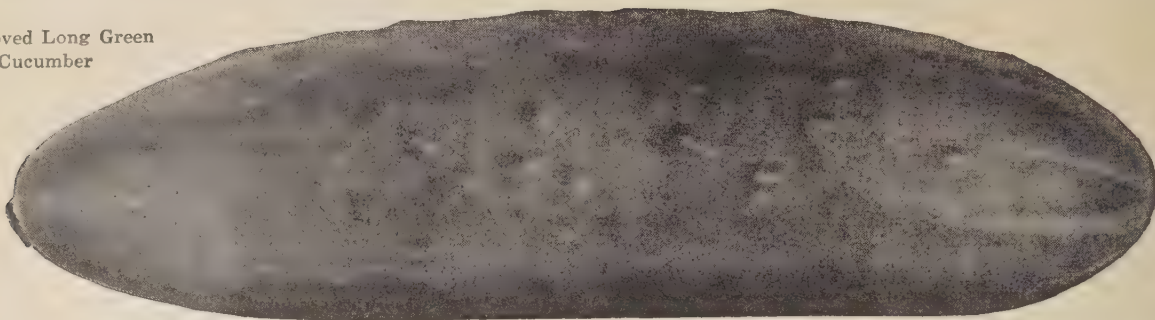
EARLY FORTUNE

64 Days—This is a splendid variety for general use and shipping. Fruits a rich green, color holds for many days after picking. 8 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, slightly tapered and uniform in shape. Flesh firm and crisp.

Pickling Cucumbers

BLACK SPINED VARIETIES
May also be used for slicing, except Gherkin

Improved Long Green
Cucumber



IMPROVED LONG GREEN

70 Days—The standard cucumber for either slicing or pickling is the Long Green, the favorite variety for home garden. A very heavy cropper and hardy. The small pickles are all well shaped. While in the slicing stage, the fruits are very attractive, 10 to 12 ins. long, 2½ ins. thick, straight and slightly tapered, with few seeds. The skin is deep green; flesh very white, crisp and tasty.

NATIONAL PICKLE

56 Days—A heavy yielder very valuable for the production of small pickles and popular with the pickle industry. Fruits dark green, 5½ ins. long, 2½ ins. thick and rather blocky in form.

BOSTON PICKLE OR GREEN PROLIFIC

58 Days—A splendid pickler reselected with great care. Early and a prolific bearer. Fruits bright green, 6 ins. long, 2½ ins. thick, smooth and slightly tapered with blunt ends. An excellent pickling variety.

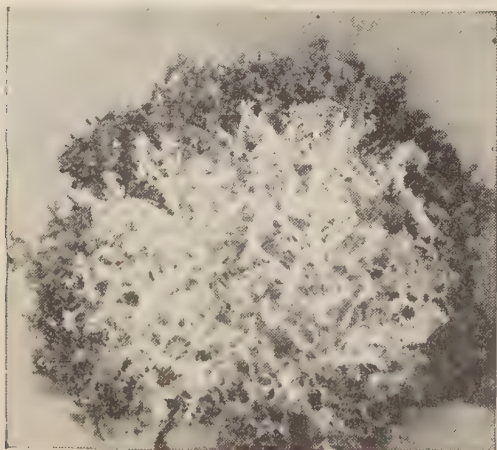
Dandelion

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 5 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Seed planted in July and allowed to winter over will yield an early crop of tender leaves the following Spring. Can also be sown in the Spring. Sow in rich soil in drills 12 to 18 ins. apart. Thin to 8 ins. in the rows and cultivate well.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED

60 Days—The most profitable variety to grow. The plant is compact and upright, forming a rosette of large, broad, thick leaves 20 ins. across, dark green in color and easily blanched.



Green Curled Endive

JERSEY PICKLE

55 Days—This standard pickling variety produces smooth fruit uniform in size, shape and color. A deep medium green, 6 ins. long, 2½ ins. thick, with tapering ends. Flesh crisp and tender at all stages.

EARLY CLUSTER

55 Days—Prolific and early, producing small fruits in clusters. Pale green in color, black spined, 5½ to 6 ins. long, 2½ ins. thick; chunky, uniform and very tasty.

EVERBEARING

55 Days—Small, very early, enormously productive and used mostly for pickles. Fruit deep green, 4 to 4½ ins. long, 2 ins. thick and chunky.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN OR BURR

60 Days—Distinct from cucumber and used for very small pickles. Pick while young and tender and put in salt water until required for pickling. Fruits pale green, covered with prickly spines, oval and uniform, 1½ ins. long.

Endive

½ Oz. per 100 Ft.; 4 lbs. per Acre

A very wholesome vegetable which can be used as a salad, a garnish or boiled for greens or as a flavor for soups.

Culture—For an early supply sow April 15th; for main crop, from the beginning to the middle of Summer. Plant the seed ½ in. deep in rows 18 ins. apart and when well started thin the plants to 8 to 12 ins. apart. When the leaves are 8 ins. long they are ready for blanching. Select a dry day, gather the outer leaves in the hand and tie closely together over the center. Excluding the light makes the inside leaves crisp, tender, tasty and white. In 3 to 4 weeks they will be blanched ready for use.

GREEN CURLED

95 Days—The most popular variety 16 to 18 ins. in diameter, finely cut, feathery leaves, rich green in color which blanch a creamy white. Fine for Fall and Winter use.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN OR ESCAROLLE

90 Days—A favorite variety 16 ins. in diameter with broad leaves, twisted and waved, of a bright green color. Forms a very compact heart which blanches to creamy white.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

Fennel or Finocchio

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 4 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Sow in June or July $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 18 ins. apart and thin to 6 ins. in the row. The plant should be earthed up when half grown in order to blanch it. Cultivate like celery.

FLORENCE (or Italian)

110 Days—The stalks, resembling celery, form a bulb at the base. Eat the stalks the same as celery or as a salad, sliced raw, or served boiled with a cream dressing. Plants grow 36 ins. high, branching habit with dense feathery foliage.

Kohl Rabi

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. per 100 Ft.; 4 lbs. per Acre

This plant forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground on a cabbage-like root. Use when the bulbs are young and tender. Remove the outer skin before boiling and prepare the same way as turnips.

Culture—Plant in early Spring and at intervals of 10 days for a succession until hot weather. Sow in light rich soil, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 18 ins. apart. When established, thin to 3 to 6 ins. in the row. Cultivate like cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA

55 to 60 Days—Plants dwarf, short-leaved with slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 ins. in diameter, globular, very light green. Flesh white, tender and crisp.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA

60 Days—Leaves dark green, stained purple. Bulbs purple with white flesh, very mild, crisp and tender.

Egg Plant

1 Oz. for 1,000 Plants; 4 Ozs. per Acre

Culture—Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and requires a higher temperature than any other vegetable. Sow the seed early in the Spring $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in prepared soil, using a hot bed or a seed pan placed indoors at a sunny window. To produce strong, healthy plants, transplant when 2 to 3 ins. high in small pots and plunge them in a frame admitting fresh air in mild weather. Cover the frame at night, providing adequate protection against frost. For best results the plants require continuous warm temperature without any checking in growth. Set out in the open ground the middle of May, if the ground is warm, 2 ft. apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. apart. They thrive and produce the best fruit planted in rich, loamy soil. Cultivate frequently, keeping the soil loose and fine.

The plants are often injured by insect pests and blight. Control by spraying with Nicotine Pyrox.

BLACK BEAUTY

81 Days from plants—The most popular home garden sort and the earliest of the large fruited varieties, very desirable for early markets, retaining its color and quality a long time. Plants low and bushy, spineless, with 4 to 5 fruits. The large egg-shaped fruits are smooth and a very attractive rich, purplish-black.

EARLY LONG PURPLE

78 Days from plants—The earliest and most productive of all. Fruits dark purple, oval in shape, 7 to 8 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ins. thick.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE

83 Days from plants—Our perfected variety producing the largest fruits in great quantities, is recommended for home market garden. The spreading, spineless plants bear 6 to 8 fruits. The broad, oval fruits are a handsome, glossy, black-purple, slightly larger than Black Beauty.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH

85 Days from plants—A very vigorous, disease and drought-resistant variety tall and upright in growth, bearing the fruit well off the ground. Plants spineless; fruits purple and slightly longer than thick in shape.

Kale or Borecole

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. per 100 Ft.; 3 lbs. per Acre

This vegetable produces excellent "greens" for Spring and Winter. The leaves are boiled the same as spinach. It is the hardiest of all Winter greens, frost improving the quality rather than injuring it.

Culture—Kale will succeed in almost any soil. Sow April to June, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 24 ins. apart and for large plants thin to 18 ins. apart in the row. For Spring use, sow in August or September, as it will winter over if protected by a light covering of hay. Cultivate like cabbage.

DWARF BLUE SCOTCH

55 Days—This improved strain has the same characteristics as the Green Curled Scotch but is hardier and very dark blue-green in color. It will stand over the Winter in any locality where the temperature does not go below zero.

DWARF GREEN SCOTCH

55 Days—Our strain of this popular variety is exceptionally fine. Plants low, 9 to 12 ins. high, with wide spreading, deeply curled bright deep green leaves hugging the ground. A hardy and attractive sort.

DWARF SIBERIAN

65 Days—A hardy, vigorous, spreading variety of dwarf habit 12 to 16 ins. tall. Leaves large and heavy in texture, plain at center with edges curled. Color deep bluish green.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale



Mammoth Leek

Romaine or Cos Lettuce

Culture—A distinct type of lettuce with torpedo shaped heads, upright and having long narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, brittle and distinctively mild in flavor. Sown at the same time and manner as head lettuce, it does not require as much room in the row. 6 to 8 ins. is sufficient.

WHITE PARIS COS

65 Days—The best known and most popular Cos variety for home and market gardens. A medium large lettuce with long and narrow, smooth concave leaves forming a well-folded head of fine quality. Head compact, 8 in. tall, elongated, with inside leaves bleaching a greenish white. Crisp as celery, sweet, tender and of excellent flavor.

DARK GREEN COS

65 Days—Same characteristics as the White Paris with the outside leaves a darker green color. It folds well, forming a good firm head and when fully blanched the leaves are light green with mid ribs as white as the heart.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

Leek 1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 5 lbs. per Acre

This species of the onion family has a mild, sweet flavor and is often used for green onions in the Fall and Winter. The long thick, blanched stem is boiled and served with a butter or cream dressing. Also used for flavoring soups and stews.

Culture—Use rich soil and sow early in the Spring $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 18 ins. apart and thin to 2 to 3 ins. in the row. Cultivate and draw the earth to them as they grow. This gradual earthing up will make very white and tender leeks. Transplant Fall sown seed in the Spring.

MAMMOTH OR LARGE AMERICAN FLAG

85 Days—An extra large, vigorous variety, mild and tender in flavor. Stems 10 ins. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick; leaves large, broad and dark green.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN

85 Days—A giant variety, hardy, prolific and desirable for Fall use. Stems 8 to 10 ins. long, 2 to 3 ins. thick, leaves very dark green. Attractive in appearance; mild and tender.

Loose Leaf Lettuce

Culture—Leaf lettuce thrives on any good garden soil and is edible before the heading varieties are available. They produce a loose head of heavily curled and crumpled leaves, brittle, tasty and tender. Sow the same as head lettuce, but thin to an inch in the row, and when large enough for salad continue to thin as used. The tender soft leaves at this stage are delicious.

GRAND RAPIDS

50 Days—A very popular non-heading variety for greenhouse forcing or outdoors early in the season. Plants are large, compact and upright, forming a cluster of light green leaves, broad, wavy, fringed and very curly. It is handsome in appearance, very desirable for garnishing and the tasty eating quality of the soft leaf is sweet and tender. Seed black.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON

50 Days—Also known as Silesia. One of the oldest known and most generally used varieties for home gardens. Plants are early, hardy and quick growing; non-heading, forming a tight bunch of broad yellowish-green leaves crumpled and frilled on the edges. Crisp, sweet and very tender.

BLACK SEEDED CURLED SIMPSON

50 Days—Our big seller in Pennsylvania. It grows quickly, is early, hardy, crisp, tender and deliciously flavored. The plant is large and compact with broad yellowish-green leaves crumpled and frilled on the edges.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD

50 Days—The name is misleading for this is a non-heading type. One of the best home garden varieties; early, quick growing and making a lot of good eating leaves, sweet and tender. Plants medium, with outside leaves shaded brownish red and inner leaves bright green, broad, frilled and not very curly.

OAK LEAF

40 Days—The leaves are smooth and deeply lobed with the end lobe elongated to resemble the leaf of an oak tree. Plants form a tight bunch of dark green tender leaves. Withstands hot weather without turning bitter.

Crisp-Head Lettuce

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. per 100 Ft.; 3 lbs. per Acre

Culture — Head lettuce is most tender and crisp when quickly grown and thus requires a well enriched soil, plenty of moisture, thorough cultivation and cool weather. A check in growth from lack of nourishment or moisture usually prevents heading. Lettuce is quite hardy and can be planted outdoors on the approach of Spring as soon as soil and weather conditions permit. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 18 ins. apart and thin out to stand 6 to 10 ins. apart in the row. If the larger heads crowd, thin out again and use as required. After the plants have made some growth, a light application of fertilizer such as nitrate of soda will give that vigor necessary to prevent any check in growth.

Lettuce seldom heads well in hot weather. It is best not to plant after May unless special care such as irrigation or artificial shading can be provided. For full use, sowing can again be made in August.

BLACK SEEDED ICEBERG *Bred to withstand Hot Weather*

83 Days—The popularity of this superior strain is increasing rapidly since the outstanding merit to withstand heat during warm weather has not been overlooked by the home or market gardener who has tried this variety. The plants are hardy, rugged and slow to bolt to seed. The thick leaves are well folded producing large frames with solid, hard, well formed heads, medium light green in color. Deliciously crisp and sweet in flavor.

NEW YORK No. 12

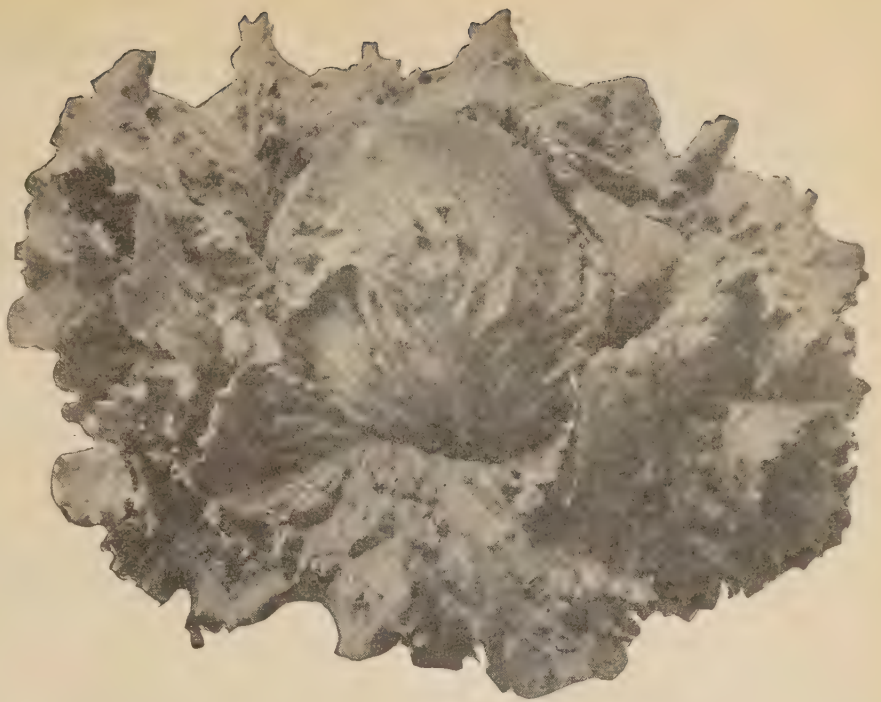
75 Days—An early sure heading strain of New York used in shipping and well known in all markets as the standard Iceberg type. It is well adapted to mid-season maturity resisting hot dry weather. Forms a solid cabbage-like head with medium light green leaves slightly curled on the edges. Seed white.

ICEBERG

84 Days—Quite different from the shipping variety, New York, which is commonly called Iceberg by produce shippers and green grocers. A crisp heading late variety very desirable for home garden and for truckers serving local markets. It will not stand long distance shipping. Iceberg is large with wavy, fringed light green leaves tinged with brown at the edges. Heads compact, crumpled, white inside, crisp and sweet. Seed white.

EARLY HANSON

80 Days—A sure header. Heat resisting and fine for Mid-summer planting. Leaves light green, curled and twisted, heavily veined with fringed edges. Heads large, solid, with white tender heart.



Black Seeded Iceberg Lettuce

GREAT LAKES

80 Days—All America Winner. A sure heading summer lettuce of the Iceberg type suitable for all sections and all seasons. It is remarkably slow to throw a seed head besides being resistant to tip burn. The leaves fold completely over the heads which are solid even before they attain full size. Fine for the home, garden and acclaimed highly by lettuce shippers. Seed white.

IMPERIAL 847

83 Days—A California strain resembling other Iceberg types that is now popular with all lettuce growers and shippers in the east and south. Does well at any season of the year, stands hot weather and is resistant to brown blight. Large, crisp heading plants, with smooth, thick, medium light green leaves. Heads round, well folded, firm and hard. When grown on well prepared soil this lettuce will develop heads as good as any Iceberg type grown in the west. Seed black.

IMPERIAL No. 456

80 Days—A new variety developed by the U. S. D. A. and Cornell Experiment Station. Matures hard, large heads in mid-summer and will not burn in the hottest weather. Leaves grass-green color, brittle foliage, prominent mid-ribs. An excellent market garden and shipping variety. Seed white.

IMPERIAL No. 44

80 Days—This excellent header is an Iceberg type that is very adaptable to the lettuce growing sections of the east, especially on muck or peat soils. Produces hard well formed heads, excellent for shipping. Resistant to tipburn and stands hot weather well, slow to bolt to seed. Seed white.



White Boston Lettuce

BIG BOSTON

75 Days—Always reliable, it produces a quality head attractive for market and home use. Leaves glossy, smooth, wavy at the edge and slightly tinged with reddish brown. Plants are large and vigorous, producing creamy yellow, compact heads of medium size.

Mustard

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 4 lbs. per Acre

The leaves are used as a salad or cooked as spinach and turnip tops. They are pungent, rich in flavor, tender and one of the most healthful and nourishing type of "greens." Tender when the leaves are 5 to 6 ins. long about 5 to 6 weeks after sowing.

Culture—Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 1 ft. apart and thin to 4 to 6 ins. in the row. Mustard runs to seed quickly, it is advisable to plant very early in the Spring followed by successive plantings every two weeks until hot weather. For Fall use plant the latter part of August.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

35 Days—This beautiful curled variety is the most popular and used more than any other especially in the South. Vigorous, hardy and good quality. Leaves long and wide, light green with a yellowish tinge, crumpled and frilled on the edges.

TENDERGREEN OR MUSTARD SPINACH

25 Days—An Oriental type which is very popular. It has a pleasant flavor, more like that of spinach but with a sweet and pungent taste. It is exceedingly early, ready for cutting in 3 to 4 weeks. The plants are slow to seed and resist hot dry weather as well as cold. Upright growth with broad, flat, smooth leaves; spoon-shaped and dark green.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF

40 Days—This is a smooth leaf variety growing upright with bright green leaves, broad and thick, with cut edges and white midribs.

FORDHOOK FANCY OR OSTRICH PLUME

40 Days—A handsome, upright growing, mild variety, slow to bolt seed stalks. Leaves bright green, plume-like, and deeply fringed on the edges.

Butterhead Lettuce

WHITE BOSTON

70 Days—Leaves light green without a brown tint, smooth and straight on the edges, forming a closely folded head with golden hearts. Deliciously tender and buttery. An excellent garden lettuce either for forcing or sowing in the open ground early in the season. A very desirable shipping variety for nearby markets.

SALAMANDER

65 Days—A large, light green, compact head with a white heart. Very tender, crisp, extremely slow to run to seed. One of the best heat resisting Lettuces. Seed black.

CRISP AS ICE

74 Days—A compact, medium-sized butter-head variety. Yellow interior and a nice flavor. Leaves thick and crumpled; deep green overlaid with bronze. Seed black.

MAY KING

63 Days—An extra early butter variety for the earliest Spring planting in the open ground and for greenhouse forcing. Rapid in growth and quick heading. Leaves light green, tinged slightly at edges with brown. A quality head; small, compact, golden yellow.

Mushroom Spawn

Mushrooms can be grown easily in a cellar, shed or greenhouse provided the moisture and temperature are uniform. Full directions in our "Mushroom Culture." Write for a copy, sent free on request.

LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE SPAWN

The finest spawn prepared in brick form which produces large creamy white mushrooms of excellent quality. Full cultural directions included with each order.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard



Perkin's Mammoth
Green Pod Okra

Okra or Gumbo 2 Ozs. per 100 Ft.; 8 lbs. per Acre

This tasty vegetable is used throughout the entire country. It is a highly important vegetable in the canning industry, used to give body and impart a tang to soups, tomato catsup and other relishes. For home use boil the young pods the same as you would green beans; serve plain with butter or cut up in soups or stews. Very tender when 2 to 3 ins. long.

Culture—Plant the seed late in the Spring, about corn planting time, observing that the ground is warm, for if cold and moist the seeds will invariably rot. Sow 1 in. deep in rows 3 ft. apart and thin to 1½ ft. apart in the row.

DWARF PROLIFIC LONG GREEN POD

50 Days—A very early dwarf variety, strong and vigorous bearing pods in great abundance. Plant 3 ft. with dark green, corrugated, pointed pods, 5 to 6 ins. long, 1¼ ins. in diameter at the bottom. Very tender.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH GREEN POD

60 Days—This variety is the most productive known, forming enormous sized pods, highly prized by growers and canners. Plant 4 to 5 ft., producing 20 to 30 pods, 7 to 8 ins. long. Deep green in color; thin, slightly ridged, pointed and tender.

CLEMSON SPINELESS

60 Days—All American selection. A spineless strain of the Perkin's Mammoth Long Green.

WHITE VELVET OR CREOLE

55 Days—A distinct variety without ridges, having round smooth pods of a greenish white, covered with a fine fibre resembling velvet. Plants prolific, 3 to 3½ ft., producing pods 6 to 7 ins. long; meaty and tender.

LOUISIANA CERTIFIED GREEN VELVET

60 Days—All America Selection. Heavy yielding spineless Okra. Well adapted to canning, retains green color and shape of rings when sliced. Plants 5 ft., pods 7 ins. long, slender, tapered, slightly fluted and very tender.

Selected Onion Sets

2 Qts. per 100 Ft.; 10 Bus. per Acre

We are extensive growers of Onion Sets, taking great care to plant the very best strain of stock seed.

Culture—Plant in the Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, or in the South, set out in either Fall or Spring. The richer the soil, the better. Firm the sets in drills about ½ or an inch deep, 1½ ft. apart and 3 ins. apart in the row, but do not cover them entirely. If desired plant closer and thin out the green onions in a few weeks for use as scallions. Keep the ground free of weeds by frequent hoeing. The tops begin to die and fall over in July at which time the onions are ready for lifting. For Fall and Winter keeping, store the bulbs in a dry, cool, airy place.

Egyptian Top Sets or Winter Onions are planted only in the Fall. They do not form a bulb and are grown as a green onion or scallion ready to eat early in the Spring.

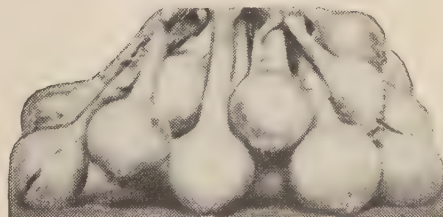
ONION SETS—32 Lbs. per Bu.

YELLOW, Ebenezer
WHITE, Silver Skin
RED, Wethersfield
YELLOW, Bottle, true Penna.

Egyptian or Winter Top Sets—
28 lbs. per bu. Egyptian Top Sets
supplied only from August 15th
to October 15th.



Hardy White Bunching Onion



Onion Sets

HOW TO GROW ONION SETS FROM SEED

60 to 70 lbs. per Acre

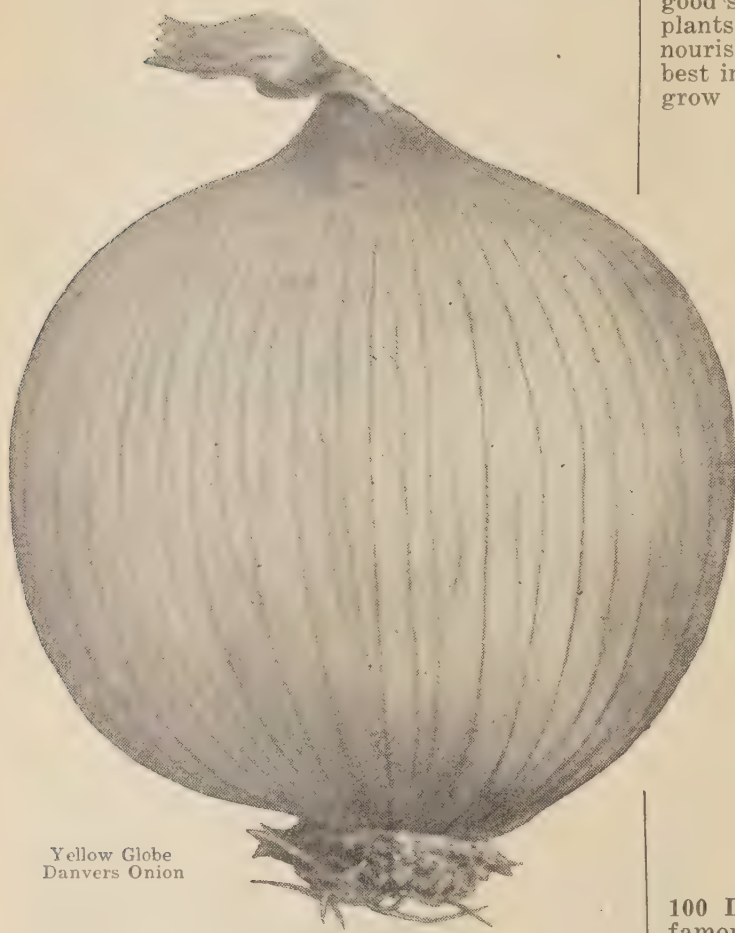
Culture—Onion Sets are small undergrown onions, made so by sowing the seed very thickly in shallow drills early in the Spring. The same culture as for large onions is necessary. The best varieties to use are Japanese, Red Wethersfield and White Silver Skin. The young plants form sets about the size of marbles by Midsummer. When the foliage becomes brown and dry they are ready for harvest. Cure and store in shallow racks placed in a dry, cool, airy place. Freezing will not hurt them if they are not handled while in that condition.

HARDY WHITE BUNCHING SEED

60 Days for bunching—The earliest and best white bunching onion. This variety does not form bulbs and is used exclusively for early green onions or scallions. Recommended as a money maker for market gardeners. Sow the seed thickly in rows in the late Spring or early Summer and earth up gradually to blanch the stalks as far up as possible. They will then produce single long white tender shoots which are brittle and mild in flavor. Seeds may be sown as late as August or September. Very hardy and will withstand Winter.

Onion Seed

Yellow Varieties



Yellow Globe
Danvers Onion

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

110 Days—Outstanding in popularity, this variety is the most extensively grown main crop Yellow Onion, both for the market and the home garden. A leader with large producing onion growers. A sure cropper, highly productive, maturing earlier than the Southport Yellow Globe; hardy and excellent Winter keeping qualities. Bulbs medium size, uniformly globe-shaped, pure yellow, solid, with tough adhering skin. Flesh white, crisp and rich in flavor.

EARLY YELLOW GLOBE

90 Days—This extra early variety is a slightly flattened globe shape resembling Yellow Globe Danvers, but maturing three weeks earlier. It is fast becoming a leader with the home and market gardener. The skin is thick with a bright deep yellow color. The flesh is clear white exceptionally mild and sweet. A good keeper.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

115 Days—This is a standard variety known throughout the United States and preferred by many to any other variety because of its handsome color, uniformity in shape and fine keeping qualities. A large, solid globe onion with very small neck tightly covered with a deep yellow skin. Flesh is whitish, lemon-yellow, fine grained and of a rich, excellent flavor.

HOW TO GROW ONIONS

To produce large Onions sow 1 Oz. per 100 Ft., 4 lbs. per Acre—For "Picklers" sow 25 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Big crops and large onions require extra good soil and lots of water. They are heavy feeding plants with numerous spreading roots that absorb nourishment from every part of the soil. They thrive best in muck or a deep peat, but any good soil will grow onions if a liberal use of manure or other suitable high grade commercial fertilizer is applied. Onions may be cultivated in the same land for a succession of years if the ground is renewed with fertilizer for every crop. After the soil is plowed, work the fertilizer with the top soil. Rake or harrow until level, being sure the soil is thoroughly mixed and pulverized. Onion Seed is hardy and can be planted $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, as early as the ground can be prepared in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart. When 3 ins. high thin out to 3 ins. apart in the row. They may be thinned again when 8 ins. high, using the removed plants to eat as green onions. It is important to keep the weeds out especially when young. Cultivate frequently until the tops begin to die and fall over at which time they are ready for lifting. When cured, store in a dry, cool, airy place.

Varieties of the larger type such as Riverside Sweet and Prizetaker mature to greater size if the seed is planted under glass during February and March and transplanted to the open ground in April.

PRIZETAKER

100 Days—The Great Yellow Prizetaker Onion is famous throughout the country for its enormous size, beautifully formed, and attractive onions it produces. Under right conditions it often attains a size of 2 to 3 lbs. in weight. A single onion will make a dish for a small family. We recommend Prizetaker to home gardeners and truckers. Our selected strain will give results. Matures early, is highly productive and keeps well into the Winter. Bulbs large, solid, uniform and perfectly globular. Skin light straw color, thin and glossy. Flesh white and tender, delicate and mild in flavor.

EBENEZER

100 Days—The best and most desired variety for producing yellow onion sets. The sets ripen well, are deep, flat, dark yellow, very firm and hard, with thick skin; extra fine keepers. When planted out they produce a bumper crop with an exceptionally small per cent of "stiff-necks" or seed stalks. They make an early mature onion for market. Being hard and sound they will keep in excellent condition all Winter. Flesh pure white, mild and sweet in flavor.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH

110 Days—A large Spanish type onion grown extensively in Southern California and gaining in popularity in the East. An ideal onion for the South, as it requires a warm long season for best development. Bulbs similar but larger than Prizetaker, globular with a small neck; skin golden yellow; flesh pure white, of an exceptionally mild, sweet flavor.

Onion Seed White Varieties

WHITE SILVER SKIN OR PORTUGAL

100 Days—This popular and largely used onion is used for growing white onion sets, small picklers, early bunching green onions and for producing large onions the same season. A dependable cropper and fair keeper. Matured onions are medium sized, pure white, thick-flat; flesh fine grained, firm, hard and of a mild, delicate flavor.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

110 Days—This standard variety is the best of the white onions. Our strain produces uniform globe-shaped bulbs, handsome in appearance, and commanding higher prices as a market onion. It is a fair keeper, perhaps the best of the white varieties for Winter storage, but, like all white onions, not so long-keeping as the yellow. Bulbs medium sized, solid, silvery white, with thin skin. Flesh waxy white, fine grained and of a delicious mild flavor.

Onion Seed Red Varieties

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

100 Days—This is one of the best known standard varieties and is used either for producing large onions the same season or for producing sets. Productive and a fine keeper. Bulbs when mature are medium large, true flat on bottom and slightly sloping on top; purplish red skin. Flesh pink tinged white.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

115 Days—This is the finest red onion to grow, having the same characteristics as the Southport Yellow Globe except color. The skin is a shiny deep purplish red; flesh white with a faint-pink tint. It is late ripening and an excellent keeper. When red onions are preferred, try this variety.



White Silver Skin or Portugal Onion

Bermuda Onion Seed

Genuine Teneriffe Grown

We import the Bermuda types of Onion Seed from Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, where the best Bermuda Onion Seed in the world is produced. These varieties of onions are very extensively raised in Southern California, Texas and other Southern States for shipment to Northern markets.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX OR WHITE BERMUDA

95 Days—This variety is very popular in the South, especially with the onion growers of Texas for shipping to Northern markets. An absolutely pure white onion of a beautiful waxy appearance, the sweetest and mildest of all the Bermuda Onions. It is not a keeping variety, but is early and in great demand for immediate use. Bulbs very flat, medium sized, with thin skin. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure.

YELLOW BERMUDA

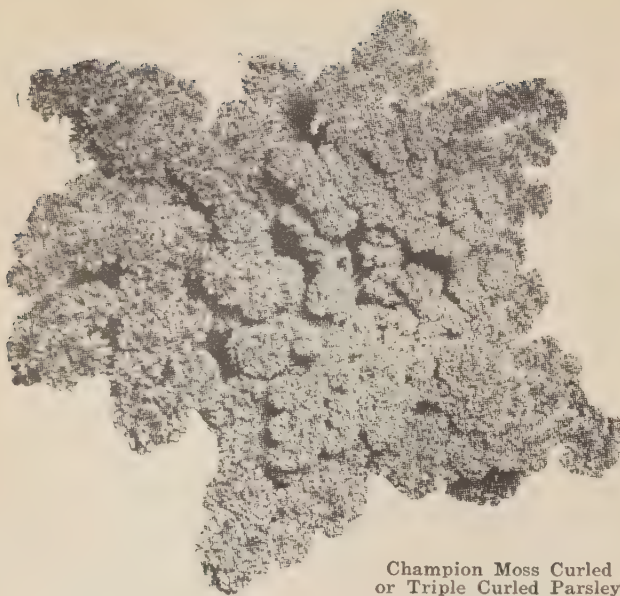
95 Days—In appearance it is a light straw color or pale yellow. The plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring even and early ripening. A very profitable sort for market gardeners and shippers. The sweetest and mildest of all onions. Bulbs flat, medium-sized; flesh nearly white and coarse.



Yellow Bermuda Onion

Parsley

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. per 100 Ft.; 3 lbs. per Acre



Champion Moss Curled
or Triple Curled Parsley

DOUBLE CURLED

70 Days—The significance of the name distinguishing Double Curled from the Single variety makes this the popular choice for home and market gardeners. It is a very desirable variety, quite dwarf with curly, finely cut, dark green leaves. Stands the Winter well and retains its color the entire season.

Parsnip $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. per 100 Ft.; 4 lbs. per Acre

A Fall and Winter vegetable. They are delicious boiled, then split and browned in butter. Beside being popular for table use, they are suitable for stock feeding.

Culture—They do well in deep, loose, rich soil, taking caution not to plant in stony soil and raw manure as they are likely to produce divided roots. Sow in the Spring as soon as weather permits in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 2 ft. apart and when plants are large enough thin out to 4 ins. apart in the row. The seed is slow to sprout and requires abundant moisture. Cultivate throughout the growing season and keep the ground moist if possible. The sweetness of parsnips is improved by frost. The hardy roots can remain in the ground all Winter, digging them during a thaw as needed, or they may be stored in a cool cellar.

ALL AMERICA

95 Days—An improved Hollow Crown strongly recommended for Market Gardeners. Handsome in appearance, the roots are clear white, small core of fine texture and free from stringiness; medium-long, shoulders wide with a deep crown.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN

95 Days—The standard variety for home and market gardeners. Roots 12 to 14 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ins. thick at shoulder, hollow crowned, uniformly tapering to a small root.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

70 Days—Tripled Curled. This is the most salable of all varieties noted for its strong growth, dwarf habit and beautifully curled, finely cut, emerald green leaves. It stands the Winter well, makes an attractive bunch and is a favorite. Highly recommended for market gardeners.

PLAIN OR SINGLE

60 Days—Also called Italian Parsley. A very hardy and prolific variety with dark green deeply cut, flat leaves but not curled and strong in flavor. Foliage excellent for soup or pot herb bunches.

PARSNIP ROOTED PARSLEY

90 Days—Single leaves with long, slim, tapering roots resembling small parsnips in shape and color. Roots are used for flavoring soups and stews.

Seed Potatoes

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.); per 100 ft.; 10 Bus. per Acre

Culture—The most important vegetable of all. Potatoes will grow in any good soil. Cut the tubers to 1 or 2 eyes. Plant in rows 3 ft. apart, 3 ins. deep and 15 ins. apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and thoroughly. The early varieties mature in 80 to 100 days, the main crop varieties up to 140 days. Dig when the foliage turns yellow.

IRISH COBBLER

An early, heavy cropper, producing good sized potatoes, nearly round. Skin is yellowish white, thin and smooth.

SPAULDING'S No. 4 ROSE

A variety possessing extreme earliness and great productiveness. Tubers are oblong, large, solid, uniform and handsome. Pinkish skin.

BLISS EARLY RED TRIUMPH

An extra early variety, medium size, round and uniform in shape, with eyes slightly depressed. Skin a beautiful light red.

GREEN MOUNTAIN

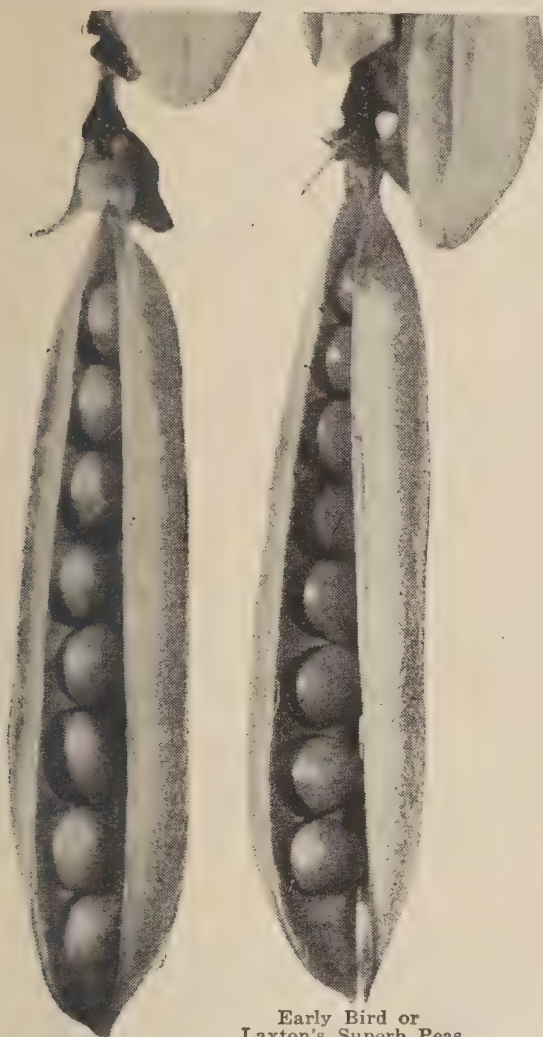
A great cropper and a large attractive potato, broad oval in shape with small shallow eyes.

JERSEY RED SKIN

Not ready for shipment until after June 1st. They are planted late in June and early July and never fail to make a crop. Never dig until very late Fall. Tubers medium size, oblong; skin red and smooth; flesh white, dry and very mellow.

Garden Peas *First Early, Hardy, Smooth-Seeded Varieties*

Our own grown Peas are produced from the best stock seed raised from individual plant selection. Our growing stations located in the Northwest on irrigated land of high elevation make the hardiest and finest seed you can buy.



Early Bird or
Laxton's Superb Peas

LARGE ALASKA, AMEER OR CLAUDIT

63 Days—A popular pea with gardeners for early planting. Vines medium green, 36 ins. tall, a heavy cropper. Pods green, 3½ ins. long, somewhat curved, pointed and contain 7 to 8 peas of fine flavor.

2 lbs. per 100 Ft.; 2 Bus. per Acre

Culture—Prepare well-enriched soil and plant in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart, 1 to 2 ins. deep and 1 to 2 ins. apart in the row. The hardier, smooth-seeded peas will stand freezing weather without rotting in cold ground and may be planted as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Follow with the wrinkled seeded sorts which are not as hardy and have a tendency to rot if the ground is too cold and wet. Plant several varieties which will mature one after another; also make successive plantings every week to the end of Spring. Peas are a cool weather crop and require plenty of moisture. Discontinue plantings after the middle of May until the middle of August when an extra early sort can be sown. Truckers never stake peas, but it is best for the home gardener to supply brush or supports for the tall growing varieties. Cultivate until the vine interferes with the work.

EXTRA EARLY MORNING STAR

55 Days—Morning Star Peas are the Earliest Pea on the market, and are entirely free from runners never requiring sticking. They ripen so uniformly that the entire crop can be taken off in two pickings.

The vines are light green, 24 to 30 ins. tall. Pods light green, 2½ ins. long, blunt, plump, contain 6 to 7 small peas, sweet and tender.

EARLY BIRD OR LAXTON'S SUPERB

60 Days—Do not overlook the important advantages of this variety which we recommend for home use and as a money maker for the trucker. It is the earliest large-podded dwarf variety, very resistant to cold, wet weather. Vines light green, 18 to 20 ins. tall, very productive. Pods dark green, 4 ins. long, curved, pointed and contain 9 to 10 large, tender peas of fine quality.

ALASKA

55 Days—An extremely early variety well known with home gardeners and the standard among canners. Seed is bluish in color. Vines light green, 30 ins. tall. Pods light green, 2½ ins. long, round, blunt, straight and contain 6 to 8 small peas of tender quality.

Edible-Podded or Sugar Peas

Pods are cooked like Snap Beans

DWARF GRAY SUGAR

68 Days—The earliest and dwarfest growing sugar pea, very sweet and tender. Prolific with slender vines, 24 ins. high, blossoming purple. Pods light green, 3 ins. long, curved, semi-pointed and indented. Seeds small, mottled gray.

DWARF WHITE SUGAR

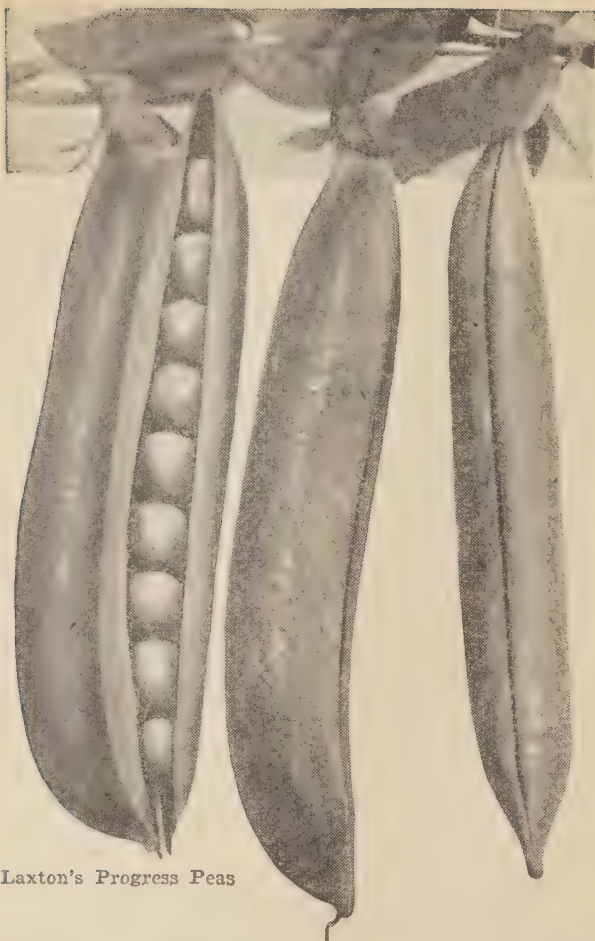
68 Days—A small podded, productive variety with slender vines, 28 ins. high. Pods light green, 2½ ins. long curved or straight, semi-pointed, tightly filled with peas.

MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR

74 Days—Excels all other sugar peas in size, productiveness and quality. Vines light green, coarse, 5 ft. high, blossoms purple. Pods fleshy and stringless, light green in color, 5 ins. long, broad, straight, blunt ended and indented contains 8 peas. Seeds large, mottled gray.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR

74 Days—A well known large podded edible variety. Vines light green, coarse, 5 ft. high. Pods fleshy and stringless, light in color, long, often curved or twisted, broad blunt, indented and contains 7 peas. Seeds large, smooth and white.



Laxton's Progress Peas

LAXTON'S PROGRESS

60 Days—This attractive pea has every requisite to satisfy the home and market gardener. It is in great demand by all pea growers for shipping. Vines medium dark green, dwarf, 16 to 18 ins. high, foliage heavy. Pods handsome, dark green, uniform in size, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, slightly curved and contain 7 to 9 extra large, tender peas of delicious flavor.

LAXTONIAN

62 Days—This pea is well known and always a leader for home gardeners, truckers and for shipping. Vines dark green, large foliage, dwarf, 18 ins. high. Pods dark green, broad, 4 ins. long, somewhat curved, pointed and contain 7 to 8 large, sweet luscious dark green peas.

BLUE BANTAM

64 Days—A very fine, dwarf, dark green strain of the Laxtonian type. Strong growing vines 18 ins. high, bearing an abundance of dark green pods 4 ins. long, broad, straight, pointed and contain 8 very large, deep green peas of superb quality.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

62 Days—An early, dwarf variety very desirable for the home garden. Vines dark green, 16 ins. tall bearing light green pods 3 ins. long, round, with blunt ends and contains 6 medium sized, tender peas.

PREMIUM GEM

64 Days—A home garden variety. Vines very productive, dark green, 18 ins. tall. Pods light green, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, filled with 6 to 7 peas of fine quality.

Wrinkled-Seeded Early Peas

EARLY WONDER

58 Days—Early Wonder yields an abundance of large pods on a dwarf vine. It is the finest first early wrinkled pea that we offer to home and market gardeners. Vines grow only 18 ins. high with attractive, heavy, rich green foliage. Pods dark green, broad, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and tightly filled with 8 to 9 large dark green peas of a delicious sweet flavor.

THOMAS LAXTON

63 Days—Sweetness and delicacy of flavor has popularized this early variety among home gardeners, truckers, shippers and canners. Vines medium green, vigorous, 30 to 36 ins. tall. Pods dark green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ins. long, broad, plump, straight with square ends and contain 7 to 8 large, tender peas of good quality.

LITTLE MARVEL

62 Days—A delicacy of sweetness. Vines dark green, dwarf, 18 ins. high. Pods are green, 3 ins. long, nearly round, square-ended, filled with 7 to 8 peas which are dark green, appetizing in appearance, very tender and sugary.

EARLY GRADUS

65 Days—An outstanding pea, exceptionally hardy and used extensively for home gardeners, truckers and for shipping. Vines light green, stocky, 36 ins. tall, producing medium green pods 4 ins. long, broad, plump, pointed and contain 8 to 10 peas as sweet and tender as any variety could be.

AMERICAN WONDER

60 Days—One of the oldest and most popular early pea, adapted for home gardens. Vines dark green, dwarf, 14 ins. high and very productive. Pods light green, 3 ins. long, firm, plump, straight, blunt-ended and well filled with 6 medium sized tender peas of sweet and delicious flavor.



Thomas Laxton Peas

Wrinkled-Seeded Late Peas

IMPROVED TELEPHONE

74 Days—This standard variety is the popular choice of the tall, late peas. Our strain is dark podded and unsurpassed in size and appearance. Large dark green leaves on vigorous vines 4 ft. high bearing an extraordinary crop. Pods rich, dark green, 5 to 5½ ins. long, broad, plump, straight, pointed and filled with 8 to 9 mammoth peas of excellent flavor.

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY

78 Days—A standard pea well liked for home and market gardeners and for shipping. A suitable variety to follow the early sorts in the home garden. Vines light green, 24 ins. tall, stocky, bearing an abundance of light green pods, 4½ ins. long, broad, straight and pointed containing 8 to 9 peas of fine quality.

WYOMING WONDER

75 Days—A late variety in demand among home gardeners, roadside markets and truckers. Vines vigorous, 24 to 28 ins. tall, bearing an extraordinary crop. Pods rich, dark green 5 to 6 ins. long, broad, plump, straight pointed and somewhat curved at the tip filled with 8 to 9 mammoth peas.

POTLATCH OR IMPROVED STRATAGEM

80 Days—In selecting your main crop peas do not overlook this famous variety. Vines dark green, 30 ins. tall, of strong, robust branching habit requiring but slight support. An enormous cropper of immense, handsome, dark green pods, 4½ ins. long, ¾ in. wide, nearly round, straight and pointed, containing 8 to 10 delicious peas.

Sweet Peppers

Sweet Peppers are large, thick-fleshed and pleasantly mild in flavor. They are a very popular vegetable used in salads, for stuffing and for tasty combinations mixed with other vegetables and with meats.

1 Oz. for 1,000 Plants; 3 Oz. per Acre

Culture—They require a warm temperature to germinate and the cultural requirements are the same as for Egg Plant described on Page 33. When the ground is warm, about corn planting time, transplant the peppers in rows 2½ ft. apart in the row. They are very easy to grow, thriving in rich, well-prepared soil frequently cultivated. They will bear in abundance up to the first killing frost. Sweet and hot peppers will mix; be careful in planting.

CALIFORNIA WONDER

75 Days from Plants—A popular pepper throughout the United States possessing qualities that make it ideal for stuffing or salads. The thickness of flesh, often measuring ¾ of an in., unknown in any variety of pepper, is one of the points of excellence. In addition, it is firm, crisp, juicy, sweet and mild without a trace of pungency. Plants upright and prolific. Fruits 4-lobed, 4 x 4½ ins., very attractive, smooth, uniform, very heavy and deep green changing to bright crimson at maturity.

WORLD BEATER OR RUBY GIANT

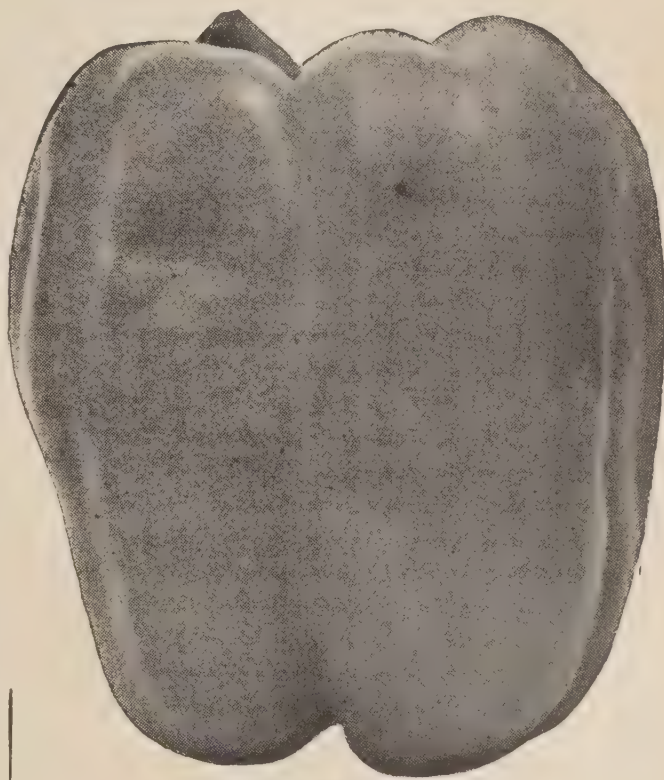
75 DAYS from Plants—Our strain of this handsome peppers runs true and uniform and well merits the compliments of market gardeners and shippers to be the finest on the market. Plants strong, erect and productive. Fruits large, 3½ x 5 ins., slightly tapered, 4-lobed, dark green turning to bright red at maturity. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. Splendid for stuffing. An excellent shipper.

RUBY KING

70 Days from Plants—A reliable standard variety for home, market garden and shipping. Plants erect, vigorous and very productive. Fruits 3 x 5 ins., tapering, dark green turning to red. Flesh crisp, tender, and very mild and pleasant to the taste.

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT

63 Days from Plants—The earliest of all large peppers and a very valuable variety for market gardeners in the North. Plant dwarf, erect and a heavy yielder. Fruits block-shape, 3½ x 4 ins., slightly tapered, 3-lobed, dark green changing to red when ripe. Flesh sweet and mild.



California Wonder Pepper

CHINESE GIANT

80 Days from Plants—This is the largest mild pepper ever developed, measuring 4 to 5 ins. in diameter and of equal length. It is deliciously sweet and an ideal home garden variety. Plants dwarf, stocky and thickly set with enormous, unusually shaped, but attractive fruits that are chunky, twisted, slightly crumpled and square ended; color rich, bright green changing to a scarlet red when ripe. Flesh thick and tender.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—SWEET

60 Days from Plants—An early, prolific, standard variety with blunt fruits 2¾ x 3 ins., deep green changing to scarlet; flesh thick and mild in flavor.

EARLY NEAPOLITAN OR WHITE CAP

60 Days from Plants—A first early prolific variety valuable for home and market gardeners. Fruits grow upright, 2 x 4 ins., 3-lobed, yellowish-green changing to bright red. Flesh mild and sweet.

Sweet Peppers

SUNNYBROOK

73 Days from Plants—A small, flattened, tomato-shaped pepper. Plants compact, and loaded with clusters of beautiful peppers. Fruits borne upright, 2 x 3 ins.; deep green changing to a glossy, deep red. Flesh thick, juicy and sweet.

PIMIENTO

73 Days from Plants—The sweetest variety. Used extensively by canners. Plants tall and productive. Fruits heart-shaped, 2½ x 3½ ins., very smooth, tapering to a single point, dark green turning to crimson. Flesh very thick and mild.

GOLDEN QUEEN

78 Days from Plants—A very attractive yellow pepper, sweet and mild in flavor. Fruits 3-lobed, 3½ x 4 ins., tapered, dark green changing to a beautiful golden color.



Mammoth King Pumpkin

1 Oz. to 25 Hills; 4 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Sow in May or June in warm, rich soil. A good time and location is to plant in the cornfield when you plant corn. Plant in hills 1 in. deep, 6 to 8 ft. apart each way or further, as the vines like plenty of room to ramble. When the plants appear above the ground, dust with air-slacked lime or land plaster mixed with dry soil to control the striped beetle. It is best to avoid planting near other vegetable vines or pumpkin varieties.

MAMMOTH KING OR JUMBO

120 Days—This is the largest pumpkin grown used for decorating stores around Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving and for exhibiting at fairs. It averages about 60 lbs. but frequently weighs 100 lbs. Fruits round, slightly ribbed. Skin a bright orange. Flesh yellow, firm, a little coarse in texture but of good quality for table use and splendid for stock feeding.

Hot Peppers

Hot peppers are usually small, the smaller the hotter. They are used for seasoning pickles, relishes, etc., and in vinegar as a pungent appetizer.

HOT BELL OR BULL NOSE

60 Days from Plants—This is the hot Bull Nose, identical in shape as the sweet variety, but with a pungent taste.

LONG RED CAYENNE

70 Days from Plants—The most popular hot variety used for canning, pickles and drying. Plants large with fruits borne in great abundance, ½ to 4 ins.; tapering to a point, twisted and deep green changing to red.

LARGE THICK HOT

80 Days from Plants—A thick-meated, very hot variety. Fruits 1½ x 6 ins. tapering to a point. Green changing to scarlet.

ANAHEIM CHILI

80 Days from Plants—A long hot pepper used for canning and drying. Fruits 1 x 6 ins., tapering gradually. Green turning to scarlet.

RED CHILI

82 Days from Plants—A hot variety used for seasoning and pepper sauce. Plants productive bearing erect small, conical fruits ½ x 2½ ins. Yellowish green changing to red.

LARGE RED CHERRY

85 Days from Plants—A very hot variety used for seasoning and pickling. Fruits 1½ ins. in diameter, solid and smooth, dark green changing to deep scarlet.

HUNGARIAN WAX

65 Days from Plants—Very early. Fruits 1½ x 5 ins., tapering, smooth with thick flesh. Waxy light yellow changing to bright red.

TABASCO "HOTTEST OF ALL"

90 Days from Plants—Plants producing numerous small, slender fruits ¾ x 1 in. Greenish-yellow changing to scarlet-red; extremely hot and fiery in flavor.

Pumpkins

CONNECTICUT FIELD OR BIG TOM

120 Days—The best all-purpose variety equally good for making pies, canning and for stock feed. Fruits large, 15 to 25 lbs., nearly round. Skin reddish orange, hard, smooth, slightly ribbed. Flesh orange-yellow, dry, thick, rather coarse but sweet.

LARGE SWEET CHEESE

108 Days—A standard variety especially fine for pies, for stock feeding and canning. Every home gardener and trucker knows it by its large, round, flattened fruit and creamy buff skin. Weight 10 to 15 lbs.; flesh orange-yellow, fine-grained, thick and sweet.

SMALL SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE

115 Days—The popular well known family size pumpkin. Fruits small, 6 to 8 lbs.; round, flattened at ends and of good keeping qualities. Skin deep orange, smooth but plainly ribbed. Flesh thick, deep yellow, fine grained, thick and of a delicious, sugary flavor.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN CUSHAW

115 Days—Fruits are crook-necked, hard, smooth and weigh 10 to 12 lbs. Skin a beautiful solid, golden yellow; small seed cavity with flesh dry, very meaty, thick, rich yellow and sweet.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW

115 Days—A crook-necked variety popular in the South. Fruits weigh 10 to 12 lbs., skin creamy white, mottled with irregular green stripes. Flesh light yellow.

Radish Grown from Selected and Transplanted Roots

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 10 lbs. per Acre

Culture—This root vegetable is so easy to grow and the results so satisfactory that most gardens are seldom without this delicacy. Sow the seed early in the Spring, as soon as the soil can be worked. As tenderness depends on quick growth, plant in a light, rich, friable soil, well-manured. Sow thinly in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, 1 ft. apart and thin out seedlings to prevent crowding. Cultivate, weed and provide an ample supply of moisture. Plant the globe and olive-shaped varieties early, as they grow fast and are edible in 3 to 4 weeks. Follow with the longer types in late Spring. Eat while young for at maturity they become pithy. It is advisable to sow every ten days up to the middle of June to have fresh, crisp radishes.

Early Oval and Round Varieties



TRUCKERS EARLY MONEY

24 Days—The strain of our "Early Money" introduced by us years ago continues to be the favorite with both home and market gardeners. A handsome radish, extremely early and well adapted to both field culture and for forcing under glass. Roots bright scarlet, globular, small with medium top and small tap root; flesh white, crisp and mild.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP

26 Days—One of the most desirable early varieties for planting in the home garden. Roots rich crimson-red, round, slightly flattened, with small top and tap root, 1 in. in diameter; flesh pinkish-white, crisp and mild.

EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIPPED

26 Days—One of the most popular and salable early varieties. Its combination of rich crimson root with snow white tip make an attractive and desirable appearance. Roots nearly round with small top and tap root. Flesh white, crisp and sweet. Grow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter without becoming pithy.

FRENCH BREAKFAST

25 Days—One of the old popular varieties excellent as an early home and market garden sort and suitable for forcing. The combination of red with white bottom, and its olive-shape makes it a beautiful variety for garnishing. Roots scarlet with lower part shaded white, oblong, blunt with slender tap root; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick; top small; flesh white, mildly pungent, crisp and tender. Pull at first maturity to avoid pithiness.

SAXA

20 Days—The ideal radish for forcing in the hotbed and greenhouse. It is the earliest of the forcing radishes and a popular variety with both truckers and private gardeners. It is also used for garden or field planting. Roots bright scarlet, round, small and with a very short top; flesh white, crisp and sweet.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

24 Days—This is our Special strain of Early Scarlet Globe Radish which has proven to be outstanding in trial against any other strain of Scarlet Globe. Especially grown for the critical market gardener who insists on the right proportions in shape, color and size of top for bunching. By selection and breeding the seeds are grown from carefully selected roots to keep the stock uniform in shape and color. Scarlet Globe is the most popular early table radish and one of the earliest forcing radishes, well adapted to both field culture and greenhouse forcing. Roots a bright scarlet, slightly oval with medium top and thread-like tap root. Flesh white, brittle, very sweet and tender. For best eating quality and appearance in the bunch, pull when nearly an inch in size.

CRIMSON GIANT

28 Days—The home gardener and trucker will find this turnip-shaped radish equally desirable for forcing or outdoor planting. It is twice the size of any early sort and remains in perfect condition for several days after pulling. Roots a deep crimson, globular, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. Flesh white, firm but tender, crisp and sweet flavored.

WHITE BOX

28 Days—The very best white variety for early forcing or outdoor planting. Roots round, slightly turnip-shaped, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter. Flesh white, crisp, tender and very mild. Does not get pithy and remains solid a long time.

Early and Mid-season Long Radishes



Long White Icicle Radish

WHITE ICICLE

27 Days—The outstanding and most beautiful of the early, long varieties. The home garden favorite and popular with market gardeners. Fine for forcing and one of the best varieties for outdoor Summer planting. Roots very white, 5 to 6 ins. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, tapering to a point. Flesh clear white, very crisp and tender; extraordinary eating quality and especially mild in flavor.

EARLY LONG SCARLET

27 Days—In trucking sections where the market uses a long red sort, our strain is regarded as the finest stock ever grown. The most profitable to grow for an early crop and desirable for early forcing or first sowing in the garden. Roots a beautiful bright scarlet, smooth, uniform, 6 ins. long when in prime condition; shape slender and tapering; skin very delicate with small tops. Flesh white, brittle, tender and mild.

WHITE STRASBURG

40 Days—This is a splendid Summer radish for home and market garden. Roots white, 5 ins. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ins. in diameter at the shoulder, tapered. Flesh firm, crisp and mildly pungent.

CHARTIER OR LONG ROSE

35 Days—Sometimes called Shepherd. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots slim, bright rose color. One inch thick, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length.

Winter Radishes

Winter Radishes may be sown in July or later and allowed to mature in the cool, moist Fall weather. The texture is very firm, comparatively like a turnip and likewise may be stored like turnips for Winter use.

CELESTIAL OR WHITE CHINESE

60 Days—This is the largest and finest of the Chinese radishes and not so pungent as other Winter varieties. Roots clear white, 8 to 9 ins. long, 3 ins. in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder mostly above the ground, shaded by its heavy foliage. Flesh white, solid, always crisp and appetizing.

CHINESE ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA

55 Days—A very attractive radish with distinct shape and a pretty deep rose color. Roots smooth, 4 to 5 ins. long, 2 ins. thick, cylindrical but larger at the lower end and decidedly stump-rooted. Flesh white, firm and mildly pungent.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH

56 Days—A very popular variety with remarkable keeping qualities. Roots black, round, 2 to 3 ins. in diameter. Flesh white, crisp, solid with a highly pungent flavor.

LONG BLACK SPANISH

60 Days—Late, hardy and an excellent keeper. Roots black, cylindrical, 8 to 10 ins. long, 2 ins. thick, slightly tapered at tip. Flesh white, solid and pungent.

Rhubarb Seed

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 3 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Rhubarb Roots can be grown quickly and easily from seed. Sow either in a seed bed and transplant, or sow early in the spring in the open ground. Plant the seed on rich ground 1 in. deep and thin out seedlings to 6 ins. apart. In the Fall transplant to a permanent location setting the plants 2 ft. apart in the rows and 3 to 4 ft. between the rows. The stalks are ready to use the second year.

VICTORIA

The popular variety; excellent in quality, vigorous in growth with large, thick, red stalks.

Rhubarb Roots

Culture—For a permanent location, plant in unusually moist soil thoroughly cultivated and heavily manured. Set the roots so that the crowns are 2 ins. under the surface of the soil, planting 2 ft. apart in the rows and 3 to 4 ft. between the rows.

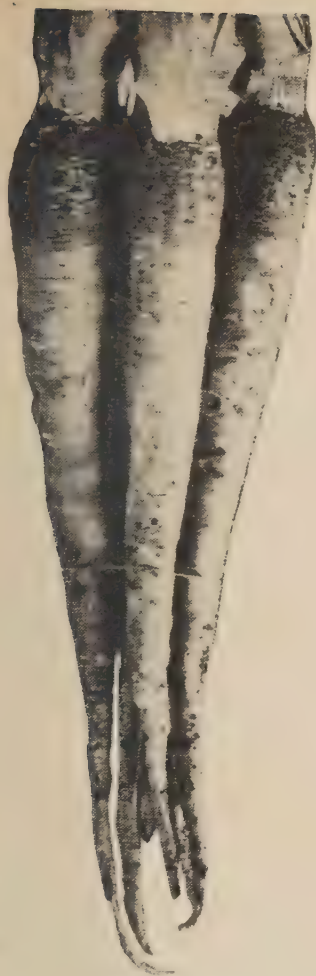
Sorrel

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 5 lbs. per Acre

Culture—Sow in the Spring in rich soil $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and thin the seedlings to 3 ins. apart in the row. Cut off the flower stems as they appear; otherwise the leaves will be acid and tough. Sorrel is hardy but should be divided every four years.

BROAD LEAVED

60 Days—The best variety to use for Spring salads, soups or cooked like spinach. The leaves are attractive bright green, slightly acid in flavor but a palatable, healthful green.



Mammoth Salsify

Salsify or Oyster Plant

2 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 8 lbs. per Acre

A Fall and Winter vegetable which has a decided oyster-like flavor. The roots are boiled like carrots or parsnips and served with a butter or cream dressing, or they may be sliced and fried. Cooked in any form, they are delicious and nutritious.

Culture—In every respect as to soil, planting time and cultivation, the Salsify is treated the same as parsnips. For smooth, uniform roots avoid the use of coarse and fresh manure. Frost does not hurt the roots and it improves the oyster flavor. Dig a quantity for Winter use before the ground freezes and bury in pits the same as carrots or store in a cool cellar. For Spring use, the roots may be left undisturbed in the ground over Winter.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

110 Days—Tapering root, 7 to 8 in. long, with almost white, smooth skin, resembling a good-sized Parsnip. It is very mild and delicately flavored, hence very popular. The young leaves may be used as salad.

Spinach

2 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 10 lbs. in Drills 20 lbs. per Acre Broadcast

The leading leaf vegetable and when cooked, the most appetizing, healthful and nourishing of all the "greens."

Culture—As all spinach, except New Zealand shoots to seed in hot weather it thrives best as an early Spring or Fall crop and should not be condemned if weather conditions necessitate re-planting. Rains directly after planting invariably destroy germination, for seed will rot, rather than penetrate a hard packed soil.

Sow early in well prepared, limed and fertilized ground, ½ in. deep in rows 1 ft. apart and thin to 4 ins. in the row, planting every 10 days to May 15 for a succession. August sowing for Fall and September sowing for Winter crops, is best. Seed sown on snow lies dormant and germinates in the Spring.

PERFECTION CURLED SAVOY

38 Days—The best first early savoy-leaved spinach for either home or market gardener. Repeated selection has made our strain the most perfect. Plant compact, erect with prolific dark green, beautifully blistered and crumpled leaves.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY

40 Days—A nationally popular variety for early Spring sowing prized by gardeners, shippers and canners due to its hardiness and numerous rich green, crumpled leaves.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE

42 Days—Popular for home and commercial growers alike. It combines the Savoy quality with Long Standing merit of retaining a luxuriant freshness 10 to 14 days longer than other sorts before bolting to seed. A sturdy plant producing a heavy crop of dark green, well-crumpled leaves.

KING OF DENMARK

46 Days—Excellent long season, Spring planting variety recommended for market growers and canners. Plant low, spreading, with extra large, slightly crumpled, dark green leaves.

OLD DOMINION BLIGHT-RESISTANT

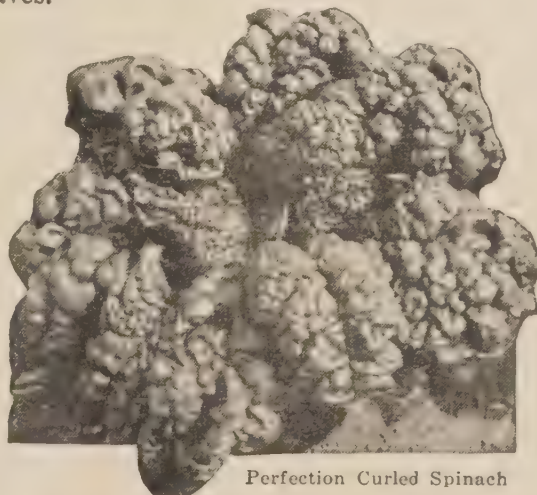
40 Days—Savoy type with leaves more pointed. Attractive and valued for resistance to "yellows" or mosaic. Sow only in the Fall or early Spring in areas where Spinach blight is prevalent.

NOBEL OR GIANT THICK LEAVED

45 Days—Produces the largest spinach, suitable for home garden, market or canning. Plant vigorous and slow to form seed stalks. Leaves smooth deep green, pointed with round tip; large, thick and tender.

NEW ZEALAND

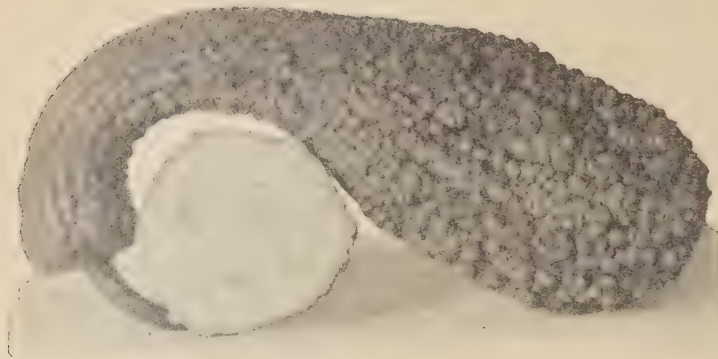
70 Days—Hot Weather Spinach—Ideal for home garden. Sow 1 in. deep in rows 2½ ft. apart and thin to 4 ins. apart. Although not a true spinach, the leaves resemble spinach and taste similar. When true spinach bolts to seed, New Zealand is at its best, bearing continuously from July until killed by frost. Plant bushy with abundant, brittle but thick pointed leaves of delicious flavor. As top stalks are cut, side shoots develop into another crop of leaves.



Perfection Curled Spinach

Summer Squash *Early Bush Varieties*

1 Oz. to 25 Hills; 4 lbs. per Acre



Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK

50 Days—The most popular of the yellow varieties and a favorite for home gardens, truckers and shippers. Fruits curved at neck, golden yellow, 3 ins. thick and 10 ins. long, thickly covered with warts. Flesh pale cream, firm, tender and richly flavored.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK

55 Days—A very large type of the Early Yellow Summer Crookneck, not as prolific but double in size; 4½ ins. in diameter and 16 to 20 ins. long.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK

50 Days—A small straightneck with smooth, creamy fruits. A heavy early yielder of excellent quality and a valuable shipper.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK

55 Days—Fruits lemon-yellow, 3½ ins. thick and 12 to 16 ins. long. Straight, tapering at the stem end and well warted. Flesh light yellow, thick and good quality.

Summer Squashes are not suited for Winter storing. Use when young either baked, boiled and mashed, or fried. They are ready for table use while their skin is tender and soft which can be determined by an impression of the finger nail. Avoid planting near pumpkins.

Culture—Sow in May or June in warm, richly fertilized soil. Plant in hills 1 in. deep, 4 ft. apart each way, thin out to 3 plants per hill and dust with air-slacked lime or tobacco dust to control insect attacks. Cultivate shallow without disturbing the roots.

EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN

53 Days—The most popular early variety used extensively for home, market gardens and for shipping. Fruits creamy-white, flattened, smooth with scalloped edges; 3 ins. thick and 8 ins. in diameter. Flesh milk-white and firm.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH

56 Days—Identical in every respect to the Early white Bush except size which measures 10 to 12 ins. in diameter.

COCOZELLE GREEN STRIPED

60 Days—A popular variety, deep green when young, ripening with alternate stripes of green and yellow. Fruits smooth, long and cylindrical tapering at the stem end; 5 ins. in diameter and 12 to 15 ins. long. Flesh greenish-white; thick and firm.

BLACK ZUCCHINI

60 Days—Developed from the Zucchini types. Black green color with the fruit long and slender, 3 to 4 ins. by 12 to 15 ins. showing slight ridges. Flesh greenish-white.

Winter Squash *Late Vining Varieties*

1 Oz. to 15 Hills; 2 Lbs. per Acre

Winter Squash can be stored and are used only when they have been fully matured. They are especially fine for pies, stock feeding and canning.

Culture—Plant the same as Summer Squash but since they are vines and like plenty of room, place the hills 6 to 8 ft. apart each way or further.

BOSTON MARROW

95 Days—Grown extensively in the Eastern States for pumpkin pie more so than true pumpkin. Fruits shaped like a Hubbard, weighing 6 to 8 lbs. Skin light orange, somewhat rough; rind hard. Flesh deep orange, thick, fine-grained and delicious. Excellent keeper.

BLUE HUBBARD

110 Days—Same shape as Hubbard. Skin blue-gray. Fruits weigh 12 to 14 lbs.

IMPROVED GREEN HUBBARD

105 Days—The True Hubbard and one of the best for home, market gardeners and shipping. Fruits medium in size, 10 to 12 lbs.; pointed at both ends. Skin bronze-green, slightly warted; rind hard, keeps well. Flesh orange-yellow, thick, dry, fine grained and sweet.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS

100 Days—Excellent small fruits, 7 lbs.; top-shaped. Skin smooth, bright golden with lighter stripes. Flesh orange, thick and sweet.

TABLE QUEEN OR ACORN

58 Days—The only Winter squash early enough to use during Summer. Fruits a dark green about the size of a cocoanut, acorn-shaped, smooth and deeply furrowed. Flesh light yellow; bakes well with sweet, inviting flavor.

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD
100 Days—Fruits 8 to 10 lbs. Skin orange-red. Flesh deep orange, dry, and fine-grained.



Improved Green Hubbard

Tomatoes

1 Oz. for 3000 Plants; 4 Ozs. per Acre

Our Tomato seeds are all grown from stock seed of finest quality. The selections for purity are made from healthy, strong growing vines yielding fruit true to type. A uniform standard is set for color, thickness, size, disease resistance and heavy yielding qualities. No finer strains of Tomatoes can be found anywhere than our high bred stocks.

Culture—For an early crop of tomatoes sow about the middle of February $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in prepared soil in a hot bed or indoors in a seed pan placed at a sunny window. To produce strong healthy plants, transplant when 3 ins. high to small pots or seed pans. On the approach of early Spring place them in a frame, admitting fresh air in mild weather so as to harden and make the plants stocky.

For a late crop sow the seed in a warm cold-frame by April 1st, sufficiently thin in the row to insure strong, stocky plants. Dust plants with a reliable insecticide to protect against disease and insects. Transplant in the open ground the middle of May, if the ground is warm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart in rows 4 ft. apart. They thrive and produce the best fruit planted in well fertilized, loamy soil. Practice clean, shallow cultivation.

In a home garden, support the plants with stakes or trellises and pinch the suckers. The fruit will then ripen better and be more choice in size and quality.



Marglobe
Tomato
Certified

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR VARIETIES OF TOMATOES, WE HAVE PLACED A STAR ★ BEFORE EACH VARIETY OF WHICH WE HAVE CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED AND CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED. THE REGULAR VARIETIES DO NOT HAVE A STAR ★

Pennsylvania State Tomato Seed Certification Requirements

Tomato Stock Seed—Before any variety can even be entered for certification in Pennsylvania, stock seed from carefully selected and staked plants must be saved the year previous to certification. We go further than that, as our stock seed is saved from carefully staked plants at least two years previous to certification, and seed from those staked plants proved by test a year in advance of certification. Only the very best strains are used for growing our fields for certification.

Field Inspection—Advanced Plant Pathologist K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and other inspectors of Pennsylvania State College, accompanied by our Company field men, inspect all our tomato fields before the first pickings are made. At least one more field inspection is necessary and sometimes one or two after that before these two inspectors are satisfied that the fields are up to the high standards required. During these inspections the fields are rated for vigor, and the plants and fruits are carefully examined for disease and trueness to type, whole fields being discarded if they do not meet the very strict requirements.

Inspection of Equipment—The seed saving machines are inspected, and the processes of washing and drying of the seed are checked.

Germination Tests—Samples of certified tomato seed are taken by Inspector Lauer direct from the bagged stocks. These are tested for germination at Harrisburg and certificates issued to our Company.

Certification Stickers—The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues pink certification stickers which we paste on each package of Certified and Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed. These stickers state that the tomato seed in the package was inspected and certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We guarantee the seed to be part of that inspected and passed in accordance with the Pennsylvania rules and regulations for the certification of tomato seed.

Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed

The demand for Crown Picked Tomato Seed has been so great that we have previously been unable to fill the orders for it. We now have Crown Picked Seed of all the certified tomato varieties listed. For Crown Picked Seed only the first or crown clusters of fruits are used. Some growers claim that crown picked seed is plumper and therefore produces earlier fruits the following year than the seed from later pickings.

Tomatoes Early and Main Crop—Red Varieties



Certified
Rutgers
Tomato

★ RUTGERS

86 Days from Plants—Sold in sealed packages only. This second early variety is now a favorite for market, canning and the manufacture of juice. Vine large with thick stems and an abundance of heavy foliage to protect the fruit from sun scald. Fruits blood-red, medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Free from cracks and disease. Flesh firm, ripening red from the center with a low acidity content.

★ MARGLOBE

77 Days from Plants—Sold in sealed packages only. The most popular and widely used tomato having all the good qualities desired by the home gardener, trucker and canner. Vine vigorous with heavy foliage, resistant to blight and nail-head rust. Fruits scarlet, large, deep, globe-shape, smooth and solid, with small seed cavity and delicious, thick meat. Ripens well to the stem.

★ VALIANT

69 Days from Plants—A deep Marglobe-type tomato which matures within three days of Earliana. Valiant has proved a great money maker for the trucker besides an extra early pick for the home gardener. Fruits scarlet, large, deep, globe-shape, smooth, solid and of fine quality.

IMPROVED EARLIANA

66 Days from Plants—Considered the earliest red tomato for the home garden and the most profitable to grow for early market. Vine open and spreading and very productive for an early sort. Fruits slightly flattened, smooth, solid, good sized and deep from stem to blossom.

★ GROTHEN'S GLOBE

68 Days from Plants—A wilt-resistant variety. Resembles Break O' Day but has a positive bright red color. Well adapted to green-wrap shipping. Fruits medium large, globular, firm and solid.

BREAK O' DAY

70 Days from Plants—Developed for earliness. Resembles the Marglobe and is resistant to wilt. Vine vigorous, of open growth and very productive. Fruits scarlet with a yellow cast at stem end, globe-shaped, medium large, smooth and uniform.

★ BONNIE BEST

73 Days from Plants—One of the best all purpose tomatoes valuable for the early market, home gardens and for forcing under glass. Yields well all season. Vine medium growth. Fruits bright scarlet, medium size, quite round, smooth, solid and of excellent quality.

★ JOHN BAER

70 Days from Plants—A well known early variety maturing between Earliana and Bonnie Best. Vine open and medium height. Fruits scarlet-red, medium size, flattened, globe-shape, smooth, firm and nice flavor.

★ PRITCHARD OR SCARLET TOPPER

73 Days from Plants—One of the finest wilt-resistant varieties and valuable for the trucker and for long distance shipping. Midseason to late and a heavy yielder. Vine low with heavy foliage. Fruits scarlet, globular, large, smooth and solid with thick walls.

Late Red Varieties

★ IMPROVED NEW STONE

85 Days from Plants—The Stone is a great favorite with all tomato growers. Its productiveness, uniformity, solidity, richness of color, carrying and keeping qualities are remarkable. Vine large, vigorous and very productive. Fruits bright, deep scarlet, oval, exceptionally smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack. The main crop tomato to use for canning or slicing.

CRIMSON CUSHION OR BEEFSTEAK

90 Days from Plants—A scarlet "sport" of the Ponderosa and resembles the original stock except the color is a brilliant crimson-scarlet. Flesh is very solid and meaty, fine for table use.

★ GREATER BALTIMORE

83 Days from Plants—The popular variety for canning; ripening earlier than Stone. Vine large, vigorous and heavily productive bearing with undiminished vigor until frost. Fruits deep scarlet, medium to large, flat but deep, uniform in ripening, solid and excellent quality.

DWARF STONE

92 Days from Plants—The most popular dwarf or "tree type" variety and very choice for home gardening. Plant short, compact with dense, dark, potato-like foliage requiring no support. Exceptionally attractive fruits of a glossy bright red, large, oval, smooth and very solid. Delicious for slicing, juicy, fleshy and contains few seeds.

Tomatoes *Pink Fruited Varieties*



Monarch Tomato
Extra large, pink fruited, some weigh as much as 2 lbs. each

MONARCH

95 Days from Plants—A few plants of Monarch in any garden will attract attention. The unusual growth, the mammoth size of the rich, glossy, deep pink fruit, ripening thoroughly to the stem and smoothness are qualities that feature this variety. The slice is fleshy, firm, practically free from seeds, mellow, sweet and free from any acid flavor. For best results train a single stem to each stake or trellis.

Yellow Fruited Varieties

Yellow Tomatoes have been steadily increasing in popularity. They are tasty, mild, non-acid in flavor. Valuable for preserving and canning juice.

JUBILEE ORANGE

72 Days from Plants—The sensational orange-yellow tomato, brilliant in appearance and tempting to the taste. Fruits are globular, average 6 ozs., solid and thick with few seeds. Flavor mild, mellow and free from acid. Makes delicious orange colored juice.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA

88 Days from Plants—Same as Ponderosa but bright golden yellow.

GOLDEN QUEEN

85 Days from Plants—A popular variety. Fruits medium large, deep golden yellow, smooth, solid and of mild flavor.

OXHEART

90 Days from Plants—The distinctive and novel appearance have made Oxheart a desired specialty for home gardeners. Fruits deep pink, heart-shaped, solid, meaty with few seed cells. An individual tomato will often weigh 1½ pounds.

GIANT PONDEROSA

88 Days from Plants—One of the largest, late home garden varieties. Vine open and spreading. Fruits purplish-pink, large flat but deep, inclined to roughness, solid, very fleshy with few seeds, free from acid and mild in flavor.

THE BRIMMER

90 Days from Plants—A splendid late variety for the home garden. Fruits deep pink, large, flat, coreless with very few seeds. Flesh firm, mild in flavor and excellent for slicing.

GLOBE

80 Days from Plants—The favorite pink tomato for growers and shippers. Vine highly resistant to blight, very vigorous, bearing 5 to 7 handsome tomatoes. Fruits a rich, glossy, deep pink, ripening to the stem, free from core and having a most delicious, mellow flavor.

JUNE PINK

68 Days from Plants—The earliest of the pink fruited varieties and resembles Earliana except in color. Fruits purplish-pink, fair size, flattened and continues to bear until frost.

Small Fruited Varieties

Chilled and eaten raw they are deliciously mild, non-acid and sweet. Very desirable for making pies, preserves and for canning whole.

YELLOW PEAR

73 Days from Plants—The canary yellow fruit is very palatable, not as juicy as other sorts, which definitely gives the flesh a mild sweet taste.

ITALIAN LARGE RED PLUM

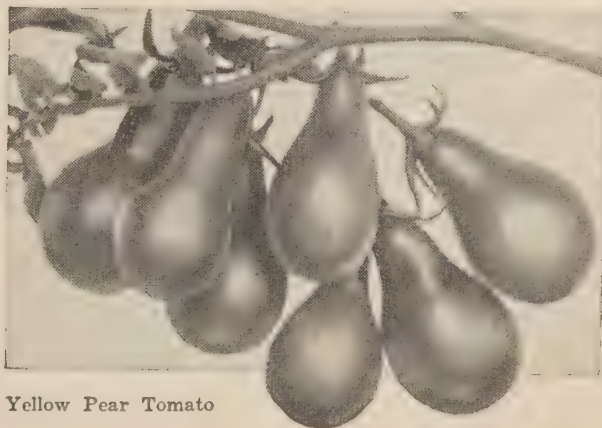
80 Days from Plants—Oval, 1½ in. by 2½ ins. Used by the Italians for making sauce and for puree.

RED PEAR

73 Days from Plants—Pear-shaped, 1½ ins. long.

YELLOW PLUM

73 Days from Plants—Oval, plum-shaped, 1¾ ins. long.



Yellow Pear Tomato

Turnips Grown from Selected and Transplanted Roots



1 Oz. per 100 Ft.;
2 lbs. per Acre

White Fleshed Varieties

Culture—Turnips like cool weather and thrive best in Spring and Fall.

For early turnips plant the seed as soon as the ground can be worked so that the roots are large enough for the table before hot weather, otherwise they will become fibrous, tough and bitter. Sow in good rich soil either broadcast or in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. apart and thin out to 3 to 4 ins. apart in the row.

For late turnips sow late in Summer or early Fall. Harvest the crop after freezing weather, top and store in an outdoor pit or a cool cellar.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

60 to 65 Days—This very fine selection continues to be the most popular and our best seller. Beside being the largest and very best strain on the market, it is the most valuable and salable variety grown. Planted either early or late it is a sure crop—per producing an enormous yield of uniform, handsome turnips excellent for bunching or topped. It is the best white fleshed variety for table use, the standard for home, market garden and shipping. For stock feeding grow to full size. Tops medium large, erect and cut-leaved. Roots globular, 4 to 6 ins. in diameter, white with purple top, very smooth. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender.

POMERANIAN OR LARGE WHITE GLOBE

70 Days—Grown extensively for stock feeding, producing a heavy yield; it is good for table use when pulled young. Roots 5 to 8 pounds, globular, 4 to 6 ins. in diameter.

EARLY WHITE EGG

55 Days—Roots egg-shaped, smooth, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, with firm, fine grained, sweet flesh.

EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP FLAT

45 Days—Used for the table when young and for stock feeding when matured. Roots flat, 3 to 5 ins. in diameter and half as thick; white with purplish-red top. Flesh white, fine grained and mild.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

45 Days—One of the best early varieties. Roots flat, 3 to 5 ins. in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick. Flesh fine grained and sweet.

EARLY SNOWBALL

40 Days—Roots round, medium size 2 to 3 ins. in diameter, with fine grained, sweet and tender flesh.

COW HORN OR LONG WHITE

70 Days—Grown for stock feed but very good for table use if young. Roots white with light green top, 12 to 15 ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ins. in diameter, tapering to a blunt point, slightly crooked. Flesh mild, sweet and tender.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN

40 Days—The Milans are the earliest turnips grown. Roots very flat, 3 to 4 ins. in diameter, white with purple top. Flesh white, fine grained, sweet and tender.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN

40 Days—This variety is entirely white. In all other respects the same as Purple Top Milan.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN

75 Days—An attractive turnip with splendid keeping qualities; grown chiefly for stock feed. Pull when 3 to 4 ins. for table use. A valuable all-purpose variety for Winter use. Tops large, cut-leaved. Roots pale yellow with purplish-red top, globular, 4 to 5 ins. in diameter, smooth and solid. Flesh pale yellow, firm, sweet and tender.

AMBER GLOBE OR YELLOW GLOBE

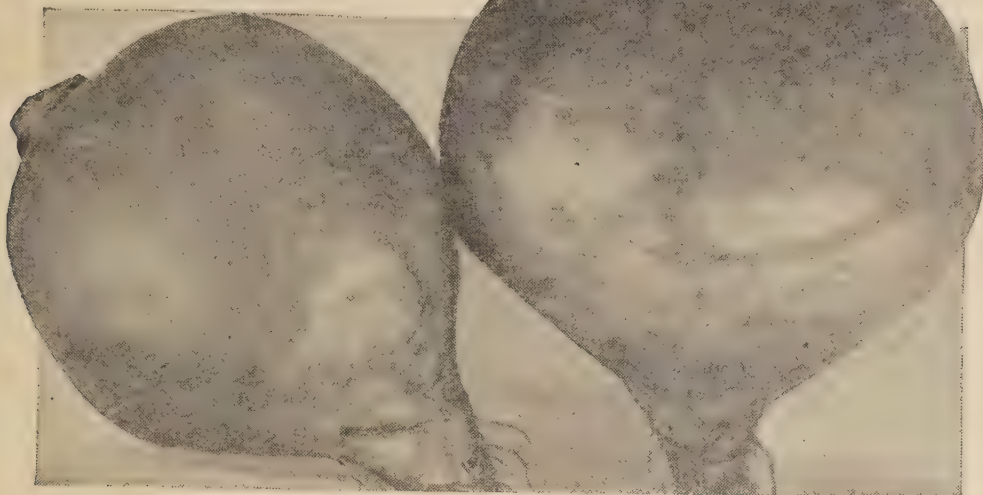
75 Days—Excellent for both table and stock feeding. Roots light yellow with green top, globular, large, 5 to 7 ins. in diameter. Flesh pale yellow, fine grained, sweet and tender.

GOLDEN BALL

60 Days—The best of the yellow varieties to use for an early Fall Crop. Roots orange-yellow, round, 4 to 5 ins. in diameter. Flesh mealy and sweet.

Rutabaga

or Swedish Turnip



Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

1 Oz. per 100 Ft.; 2 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—Rutabagas require a longer growing season to mature. They have firmer flesh than turnips and when stored will keep later into the Spring. Never sow the seed broadcast. It should be sown in drills on raised ridges which should be slightly leveled off with the back of a harrow and lightly rolled after seeding. To produce large roots plant the seed the latter part of June until the middle of July $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in rows 2 ft. apart and thin out to 6 ins. apart in the row. As the plants grow, ridge up to allow the roots to form. After a touch of frost, pull, top and store in a pit or cool cellar for Winter use.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW

90 Days—This is the largest and most productive Rutabaga grown. It is the best for table and stock feeding and recommended highly for storage and shipping. Roots bright yellow with purple top, large 5 to 7 ins. in diameter with small tops and exceedingly short neck. Flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, sweet and tender.

CANADIAN GEM

88 Days—A favorite variety with the Canadian growers dependable for uniform growth and fine quality. A quick grower, hardy and resists mildew. Roots yellow with purple top, nearly round with small tops and short neck. Sweet, tender, yellow flesh.

BUCKS COUNTY

80 Days—Our stock of this locally famous rutabaga is the finest on the market. It produces the true type so much in demand in the Philadelphia section. Ten to fifteen days earlier in maturing and sold at a premium for early Fall market. Roots a rather light yellow with a purple top, uniform, globe-shaped, slightly flattened and absolutely neckless. Flesh cream yellow, fine grained, tender, excellent quality and not as strong in flavor as other rutabagas.

GOLDEN NECKLESS

85 Days—A new variety well adapted to bunching or sacking for market purposes. Roots yellow with purple top. Shape slightly longer than globe with a very small top and neck. The root system is refined, making it possible to trim roots for market with little loss. Flesh a golden yellow color cooking to a bright orange. The quality is excellent being a very fine grain and very uniform throughout. A very tender Rutabaga, mild and sweet in flavor.

MACOMBER OR SWEET GERMAN

88 Days—A white fleshed variety. Roots are nearly round, almost neckless. White with greenish purple tops. Well adapted to New England, where it is known as a Turnip.

Foliage Turnips for Greens

Grown extensively in the South for Winter and Spring salad. Very prolific sprouting of leaves early in Spring make rapid, tender growth and produce heavy yield of good quality foliage. Plant the seed in August, September or very early Spring. The tops are cooked and served as greens.

SEVEN TOP

A very hardy popular variety planted everywhere in the South for greens and for stock grazing. Shoots very tender when young. Roots woody and undesirable for table use.

SOUTHERN PRIZE

Similar in growth to Seven Top, hardy and produces an abundance of leaves for greens and forage.

SHOGIN OR JAPANESE FOLIAGE

A valuable combination for both tops and edible roots. Resists insects and withstands hot, dry weather. Tops produce a heavy crop of erect leaves 18 to 20 ins. tall which are large, thick, juicy, tender and of mild flavor. Roots semi-globular, white throughout with fine-grained, tender, sweet and mild flavored flesh.

Watermelons

1 Oz. to 30 Hills; 4 Lbs. per Acre

Culture—In every respect as to soil, planting time, cultivation and destruction of pests, the watermelon is treated the same as muskmelon. The vines, however, are more spreading and the seed should be dropped in hills 5 ft. apart and 8 ft. between the rows.

DIXIE QUEEN OR WHITE-SEEDED CUBAN QUEEN

90 Days—An outstanding melon unbeatable for the home gardener, roadside market, trucker and shipper. Fruits oblong or nearly round, fair size averaging 35 lbs. or more, light green, striped and blotched with dark green; rind thin but tough. Flesh rich scarlet, crisp and extremely sweet with very few seeds. Seeds white and small.

FLORIDA GIANT, BLACK DIAMOND OR CANNONBALL

90 Days—The largest of all the newer watermelons averaging 50 to 60 lbs. It is now the top-notch favorite in the South, a good shipper and one of the best all purpose melons. Vines vigorous and prolific. Fruits oval or nearly round with blunt ends, very dark green with tough, hard rind. Flesh bright red, firm textured, crisp and sweet. Seeds mottled dark brown.

TOM WATSON

90 Days—The ideal shipping melon. Fruits very large, 30 to 40 lbs. measuring 20 ins. long, 10 ins. in diameter with round ends; rich, deep green, indistinctively veined; rind elastic and tough. Flesh rich red, firm sweet and luscious, ripening close to the rind. Seeds brown, spotted with white.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE

90 Days—An excellent shipping melon popular in the South for its size, productiveness and eating qualities. Fruits very long, fairly large, 25 to 30 lbs., light green, irregularly mottled with dark green stripes. Rind very tough. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet. Seeds dull white with black tips.



Dixie Queen or
White-Seeded Cuban Queen
Watermelon

STONE MOUNTAIN

90 Days—The popular home garden and shipping melon. The rind is tender but this is not a handicap with present day quick transportation facilities. Fruits very large, 30 to 50 lbs. when grown in the south, but smaller in northerly climate; oval or nearly round with blunt ends, medium dark green with ribs shading to a darker green. Flesh brilliant rich scarlet throughout, fine grain, firm, deliciously sweet to the rind and very few seeds. Seeds white with black tips.

DUDE CREEK

90 Days—A fine flavored melon popular in the South for home use and local markets. Fruits large, 40 pounds, long, cylindrical, blunt ended, hard, thin rind, white with dark green stripes. Flesh bright red, solid and sweet. Seeds white with touch of brown.

HAWKESBURY WILT-RESISTANT

85 Days—An excellent shipping variety of the Irish Gray type. Fruits 35 lbs., long, light gray with fine veining of green. Flesh dark pink of good quality. Seeds brownish black.

GRAYSTONE

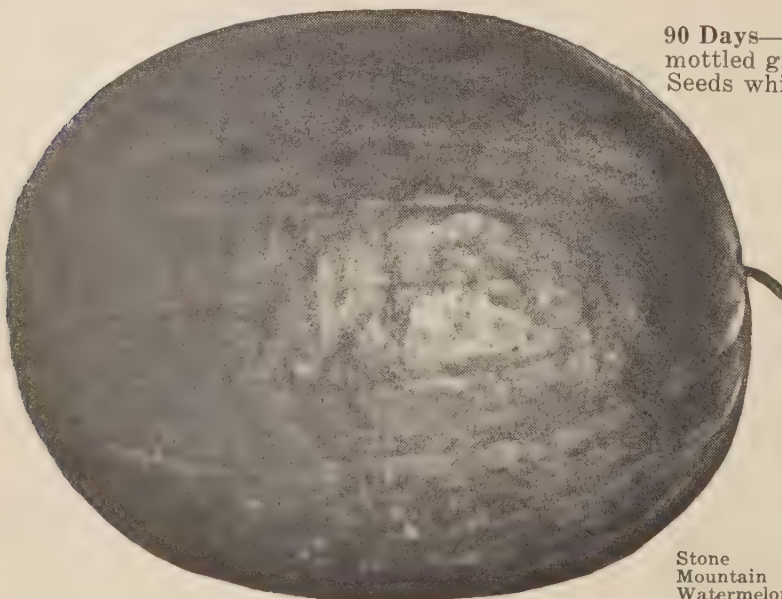
90 Days—Stone Mountain type but with thin, tough, mottled gray-green rind. Flesh red, crisp and sweet. Seeds white.

GARRISON

90 Days—A splendid large melon popular for local market in the South. Fruits 40 to 50 lbs., long, cylindrical, white with green irregular stripes. Flesh bright red and sweet. Seeds white.

IRISH GRAY

90 Days—One of the finest melons to grow anywhere. It is quite productive, very sweet and tender, a trifle earlier than Tom Watson and compares equally with that variety in shipping quality. Fruits large, 25 to 30 lbs., oblong, smooth, a distinct mottled greenish gray; rind tough and hard. Flesh bright red, firm and sweet. Seeds white.

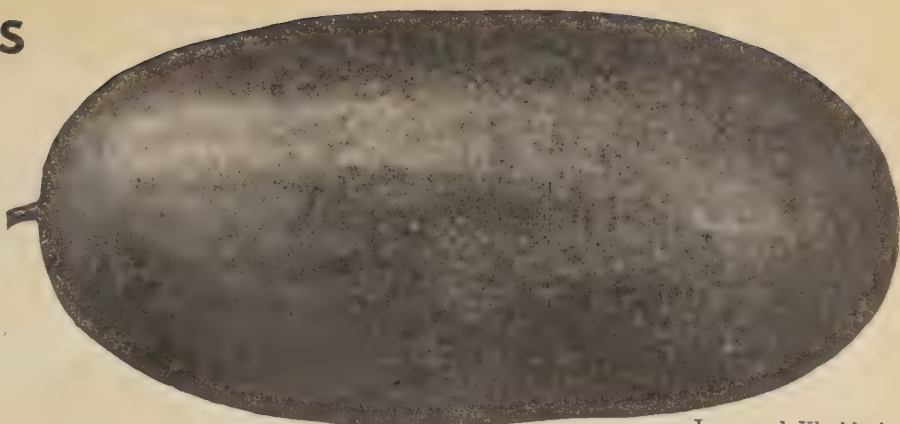


Stone
Mountain
Watermelon

Watermelons

HALBERT HONEY

85 Days—A fine, large prolific melon second in popularity to the Kleckley's Sweet and just as luscious and sweet in flavor. Splendid for home use and nearby markets. Fruits 30 to 35 lbs., cylindrical with blunt ends, dark glossy green with fine veins. Rind tender; flesh rich red, extending clear to the rind. Seeds white with black tips.



Improved Kleckley's
Sweet Watermelon

BLACKLEE, WILT-RESISTANT

90 Days—A highly resistant melon to fusarium wilt. Good shipper. Fruits 40 lbs., medium long, dark green. Flesh deep red, sweet and juicy. Seeds black.

COLE'S EARLY OR HARRIS' EARLIEST

80 Days—An extra early variety and a great favorite in the North and one of the finest for family use or the home market. Fruits small size, 15 lbs., short, nearly round, dark green striped irregularly with a lighter shade; rind tender. Flesh light red, sweet and delicious. Seeds black.

FLORIDA FAVORITE

85 Days—A fine melon for the home market trade. Fruits large, 25 lbs., long with round ends. Light green with mottled stripes of dark green; rind fairly tough. Flesh dark red, crisp and sweet. Seeds white.

EARLY KANSAS

80 Days—A fine shipper. Fruits nearly round, 40 lbs., light green with wavy stripes. Flesh red, sweet and tender. Seeds reddish brown.

IMPROVED KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR WONDER

85 Days—The Kleckley's Sweet outsells all other varieties for home and local market gardeners. Fruits large, 30 to 50 lbs., long with round ends, very dark green with faint ribbing. Flesh deep red, sparkling and crisp, juicy and very sweet to the rind. Seeds white.

LEESBURG, WILT-RESISTANT

90 Days—Similar to Kleckley's Sweet but shorter with blockier ends. Rind a shade lighter in color and much tougher; flesh deep, rose-pink, resistant to white heart; extremely sweet. Seeds white.

GOLDEN HONEY

85 Days—Delicious yellow flesh and unusual sugary flavor. Fruits nearly round, 20 lbs., light green with mottled darker green stripes. Seeds brown.

GREEN SEEDED CITRON

95 Days—Used exclusively for preserving. Fruits round, 10 lbs., striped alternately with dark and light green. Flesh clear white and very solid. Seeds glossy olive green.

Herbs — Aromatic, Medicinal, and Kitchen

Herbs take but little room in the garden. They are valuable in flavoring, for the fragrance they impart to the home and for the ornamental qualities of some varieties when used in the flower garden.

Culture—Plant in rich, mellow soil early in the Spring in very shallow drills 1 ft. apart and thin out or transplant to 6 ins. apart in the row. The varieties used in dry form should be cut on a dry day before they have come into full bloom. Tie in bunches and hang in the shade. Dry quickly, bottle or pack tightly in boxes with the air entirely excluded.

ANISE. Annual. 14 to 16 ins. Seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, cordials and garnishing.

BASIL, SWEET. Annual. 1 ft. Leaves used for seasoning, salads, soups and fruit drinks.

BORAGE. Annual. 1½ ft. Leaves used for garnishing and cordials. Also cut flowers.

CARAWAY. Biennial. 2 ft. Seed used for flavoring bread, pastry, baked fruits and liquers.

CHERVIL. Curled. Annual. 1 ft. Leaves used for seasoning.

CHIVES. Perennial. 6 ins. Leaves of onion-like flavor used for salads, soups and stews.

CORIANDER. Annual. 2 ft. Seeds used for flavoring candy, medicine and cordials.

DILL, MAMMOTH. Annual. 2 to 3 ft. Seeds and leaves used for dill pickles and dill sauce.

FENNEL, SWEET. Biennial. 3 to 4 ft. Edible stalks like celery. Leaves for flavoring sauce and soups. Seeds to flavor candy and medicine.

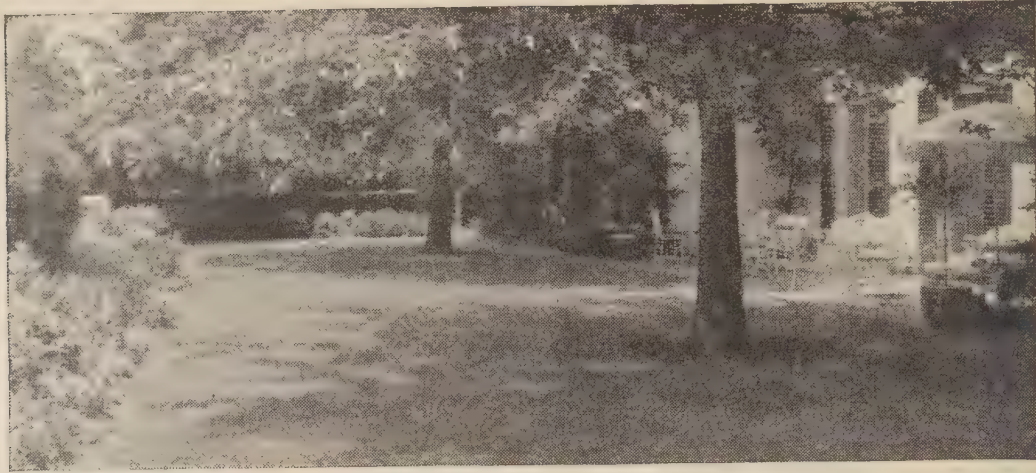
MARJORAM, SWEET. Perennial. 2 ft. Leaves used for seasoning salads, soups and poultry dressings.

SAGE. Perennial. 1 ft. Leaves used for seasoning meats and poultry dressings.

SAVORY, SUMMER. Annual. 10 ins. Leaves and shoots used in salads and for flavoring dressings, soups, stews, snap beans, etc.

THYME. Perennial. 10 in. Leaves used in combination with other herbs for seasoning meat, gravy, fillings, etc.

MAKING A GOOD LAWN



QUANTITY TO USE—On new lawns sow 1 lb. of seed to 200-sq. ft. 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft., 150 lbs. per acre. For renovating old lawns when turf is thin use half the quantity.

One acre of land contains approximately 210 x 210 ft. or 43,500 sq. ft.

Advantages of Planting the Best

The foundation and background of your garden depends on the lawn. The first requisite of a good lawn is to purchase a reliable grass seed mixture from a Seedsman you can depend upon. Cheap mixtures are usually adulterated with chaff and coarse annual grasses that give no permanency or velvety lustre to the lawn. Mixtures are blended with care from the finest varieties of grasses. We do not recommend planting separate varieties because results are more satisfactory from a correct combination of grasses than from a variety sown alone.

When to Plant the Lawn

Fall sowing in September is the best month for making new lawns, as the soil is warm and friable, with plenty of moisture from dews and rains. Competition from weeds is less, and root growth is well established before Spring. If, however, Spring plantings are preferred or necessary, be sure to sow as early as the weather permits, as it is then the grass thrives and becomes strong enough to endure the hot dry weather, and before the weeds infest the soil.

How to Make the New Lawn

The preliminary work of grading should be done before the ground is made ready for planting because some settling of the soil is always to be expected. After grading, spade well to a depth of six to eight inches and take care that no sub-soil is brought to the surface. If the texture is poor, the addition of top soil, sand, or peatmoss is helpful. Rake carefully to make as fine as possible and apply a balanced commercial fertilizer, mixing thoroughly into the soil to a depth of two inches. Pulverize and level the surface, removing clods, sticks, roots and stones. When the ground has settled, roll firmly and sow the seed evenly and thickly at the rate of 5 lbs. to 1000 square feet. Sow the seed when there is little wind, scattering it first from one end to the other and then crosswise. Scratch lightly with a rake, again use a roller, forcing the seed in close contact with the soil, which insures prompt germination. Keep the ground moist, sprinkling daily if there is lack of rain.

Care of the Lawn

Begin mowing the new grass when it is 2 inches high, and cut regularly each week, which gives strength and stability to the sward. Set your mower so that it cuts the grass moderately long, which strengthens the roots, combats weeds, and prevents the grass from being burned out. Our lawn grasses are as free from weeds as care can make them and contain no crab grass; all soils, however, contain seeds of weeds which start to grow along with the grass. Mowing will kill most, but remove dandelions, plantains and crab grass by digging out. Those who have too much crab grass to overcome by pulling out should rake it well and mow in the Fall, repeating the process a couple of times. Sow grass seed, rake well, the first good frost will kill the pest and the new germinated seed will take hold, giving it a good start for early Spring.

Restoring Old Lawns

Reseed old lawns lightly every Season to maintain vigorous growth and to discourage weeds, using half the quantity necessary for a new lawn. Follow with a light raking and then roll. Sow grass seed all season in all holes where weeds have been dug. All lawns should be watered in hot, dry weather. Allow sprinkler to stay in each section fifteen minutes before changing to next area watered.

Routine Feeding

Is necessary to stimulate and keep grasses in a healthy condition. Use Wizard Brand Sheep Manure in the Spring for quick results and Bone Meal in the Fall before active growth stops. This will induce a deep, thick root growth and will stimulate the lawn throughout the Winter. The beneficial results will be noticeable by a rapid start of a rich green lawn in the Spring.

In the Japanese Beetle Area

The grub or larvae starts feeding on roots in April as it starts toward the surface. To exterminate this pest, broadcast 5 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead mixed with 50 lbs. of any suitable carrier such as sand, fine soil, or even bone meal, per 1000 square feet of lawn area. Light sprinkling forces it into the ground and reduces poisoning danger to children and livestock.

Landreth's Lawn Grass Mixtures



The famous Philadelphia Cricket Club tennis courts. Landreth Seed used exclusively for years.

Landreth's Never Die Lawn Seed

LANDRETH NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is composed of grasses which come to life each Spring and produce luxuriant turf year after year if occasionally fed with bone meal or some other complete fertilizer. It is a carefully blended mixture of perennial grasses which acquire a rich emerald green early in the season, retaining this color until late Fall.

SUPERIOR BENT MIXTURE—Containing the famous Creeping Bent Seed, this lawn mixture is recommended where something outstanding is desired. Only grasses which grow year after year are used.

FAIRMOUNT PARK—A well-known formula of tested durability producing a heavy, thick turf and a good sod throughout the growing season.

EVERGREEN—This is a quick growing mixture. You will be pleased with its results.

NEW YORK PARK—Sold by Landreth for many years. Satisfactory for a lower price seed.

POPULAR—Very quick growing—satisfactory for the price. Composed mostly of Annual Grasses.

FAST GROW—Used extensively by contractors who desire an immediate effect. The majority of grasses used are temporary. Contains no clover.

SHADY PLACE—If possible, plant this mixture very early in the Spring or late in the Autumn for best results. Special shade grasses are used and are necessary for success in shaded areas.

SPECIAL SHADY—This formula contains some shade grasses but not in the proportions that our regular Shady Place formula contains. Special Shady is a cheaper mixture.

TERRACE OR EMBANKMENT—Grasses with deep roots which are particularly drought resistant are necessary for the successful growing of grass on hillsides and terraces.

CEMETERY MIXTURE—Blend contains a large proportion of Fescue which has proven successful in the sun and shade and withstands drought.

Tennis and Golf

LANDRETH'S RUFFWEAR—This mixture contains a number of grasses properly blended to withstand the dry spells of July and August and the rainy season of Spring. It is used on all parts of the tennis court and golf course fairway, proving the sportsman's delight as it remains green the entire playing season and is designed for rough wear. Formula does not contain Clover.

EASY EAGLE—The putting green supreme is formed after seeding with this Mixture. It contains the finest bent grasses.

Baseball, Football, Soccer, Hockey

LANDRETH'S ATHLETIC FIELD—A mixture to withstand hard, steady wear from cleats and spikes. Grasses are hardy and durable.

Pasture

LADINO PASTURE MIXTURE—Contains seeds producing permanent, dense and deep-rooted turf and Ladino clover of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality.

Individual Grass Seeds

Fancy Recleaned—Tested for Purity and Germination

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY

Kentucky Blue Grass is the most valuable permanent grass for lawns and pasture when mixed with other varieties. It germinates slowly and requires a year or more to establish strong turf and should, therefore, be sown with other grasses. Deep green in color, with narrow leaf-blades, Kentucky Blue is one of the richest, sweetest and most nutritious pasture grasses. It thrives from early Spring and gives the finest grazing till Winter. For pasture sow 20 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 10 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

BLUE GRASS CANADIAN

Somewhat similar to Kentucky Blue but lighter in color and will thrive on poorer soils and in warmer climates. Highly relished by cattle. For pasture sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

BENT GRASS, COLONIAL

This variety differs from Seaside in that it seldom produces stolons but spreads from underground root stalks. A very valuable feature because it gives a dense, reinforced sod of a pleasant green color. It succeeds on well-drained soils and will thrive on acid soils. For lawns sow 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

BENT GRASS, SEASIDE

This is a hardy creeping variety forming an ideal turf of dark green color and uniform in texture. Does well in moist situations, making a rapid growth and adapts itself to any soil, particularly acid soil. Excellent for putting greens and fine lawns. For lawns sow 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

BERMUDA GRASS

A very valuable grass in any part of the Southern States south of Virginia. It lasts for years, resists heat and drought better than any other variety. Excellent for lawns and can stand heavy grazing. Germinates very slowly, soil must be thoroughly warm. For pasture sow 10 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

CARPET GRASS

A very valuable pasture grass for the South. It grows on poor, sandy soil, and thrives vigorously on most any soil if moisture conditions are favorable. For lawns and golf courses it makes a heavy sod. For pasture sow 10 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

FESCUE, ALTA.

A deep-rooted perennial grass with dark green basal leaves and few seed stalks. Related to Meadow Fescue but larger, leafier, longer-lived, more productive. It is excellent in pasture and has high feeding value and palatability. Rapid recovery after pasturing. Wide adaptability to soils, climate, and moisture conditions. Will tolerate poorly drained conditions and improves the soil. It has a long growing season and is one of the few grasses remaining green throughout the season. Alta Fescue is also finding a place as a turf-plant for airfields and roadsides. For pasture sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

FESCUE, CHEWING'S

Recommended for fine lawns and putting greens. It resists drought and gives good results under trees, succeeds on sandy soils, making a close sod. For pasture sow 30 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 8 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

FESCUE, CREEPING RED

An excellent bottom grass, forming a close and lasting turf. It resists extreme drought and thrives on very inferior soils. Valuable for putting greens, also for sowing on sandy soil and in shaded places. For lawns sow 8 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

FESCUE, MEADOW, OR ENGLISH BLUE

A valuable variety for permanent pasture or hay; it is very fragrant. For pasture sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

ORCHARD GRASS

One of the most desirable and earliest varieties of grasses for sowing in orchards, pastures or in shady places. It grows rapidly, and does not suffer from close feeding. For pasture sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

RED TOP, FANCY RECLEANED

This is one of the most valuable varieties for pasture or for using in lawn preparations; will thrive in any soil. Highly recommended for land that will not grow Kentucky Blue Grass. For pastures sow 15 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 3 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS

Poa Trivialis

Resembles Kentucky Blue Grass in color with a trifle wider blade. It should not be used in dry or sunny locations, but thrives in shade. Fine for shady lawns and pastures. For pasture sow 20 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 10 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC

A valuable grass for pastures and lawns when quick results are required. Thrives well on any soil; for pasture sow 30 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 10 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

RYE GRASS, ENGLISH PERENNIAL

A nutritious permanent grass for meadows and pastures, or for mixing with other grasses for lawns, or for permanent pasture mixtures. For pasture sow 30 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 10 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN

Very desirable for pasture, thriving in any soil, maturing the first season. Recommended for Southern lawns in Winter when the Bermuda is dormant. For pasture sow 30 lbs. to the acre; for lawns 10 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

TIMOTHY

The most valuable of all hay grasses; produces heavy crops. For pasture sow either in Spring or Fall at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre, but less if used with other grasses.

Livestock Crops Farm and Bird Seeds Plow-Under Crops

Clovers

Inoculate with Nitragin

Clovers are valuable for hay and pasture crops. They improve the soil by transforming the nitrogen of the air into nitrates. For hay cut when just commencing to bloom. As a soil improver plowed under when green, it will make the land rich with humus and increase the yield of other crops to follow.

ALFALFA. Sow on rich, well drained soil during March and April, or August and September, 25 lbs. per acre, preferably with no other crop.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Sow early Spring or Autumn in mixtures; if used alone 10 lbs. per acre. If with other crops 6 lbs. per acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER. An annual; valuable as a cover crop, excellent for early Spring pasture or for hay. Sow from June to October, 20 lbs. per acre.

RED CLOVER. Sow early Spring or July and August using 20 lbs. per acre alone, if with other crops 10 lbs. per acre.

SWEET OR WHITE BOKAHARA CLOVER. Used extensively by bee-keepers. Sow Spring and Fall, 25 lbs. per acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. Used on lawns and permanent pasture mixtures. Sow Spring and Fall, 10 to 15 lbs. per acre if alone, or 5 lbs. with other grasses.

Dwarf Essex Rape

A green forage plant of rapid growth ready for grazing in 6 weeks, yielding enormous crops. It makes excellent salad "greens" and is extensively planted in the South. Sow from August to April in the South and in the North from March to May and from August to October, using 10 lbs. per acre broadcast and 5 lbs. in drills.

Vetches

Inoculate with Nitragin

Recommended to plow under as green manure for soil improvements. Excellent for milk-production and fattening live-stocks either green or as silage or hay. Sow broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre with 1 bu. of oats, wheat or rye to keep the Vetch off the ground. For a hay crop cut just as the grain has headed out in the milky state.

SPRING VETCH. Sow May or June.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH. Sow from August 1 to October 1.

Cow Peas and Soy Beans

Inoculate with Nitragin

The great plow under crop to improve your soil. They are nitrogen producing legumes which can be turned under as a fertilizer after a crop is cut. Yields 15 or more tons per acre of green feed; excellent for silage or hay crop. Sow May or June, 1 to 1½ bu. per acre alone or 1 bu. in drills.

We offer:

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

COW PEAS. California Black-Eye.

SOY BEANS. Black Wilson.

Millet

A tall annual grass with green blades resembling corn leaves. Valuable catch-crop to replace other crops which may have failed. Can be fed green or as silage.

BARNYARD. A heavy yielder. Sow May to June 15th, 10 to 15 lbs. per acre broadcast or 8 lbs. in drills.

GOLDEN (Tennessee). Sow April to July, 1 bu. broadcast per acre.

HUNGARIAN. Can be sown as late as August 1 and yield a heavy crop. Sow 1 bu. broadcast per acre.

PEARL OR CAT TAIL. A valuable variety for the South. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in 3 ft. drills when soil is warm.

Sundry Farm Seeds

BARLEY—Six-Rowed. Sow from April to July 1. broadcast 2 bu. per acre.

BROOM CORN—Evergreen. Sow in May, 10 lbs. per acre in drills 3 ft. apart, thin 3 in. apart in row.

BUCKWHEAT. Sow June to July 15th, 1 bu. broadcast per acre.

OATS—Swedish. Sow 2½ bu. per acre.

RYE—Spring. Sow May 1 to June 1, 1½ bu. to the acre.

RYE—Rosen Winter. Rosen type. Sow in Fall.

SUDAN GRASS. A valuable drought resisting forage and fodder plant growing tall with small stems and an abundance of broad leaves. Broadcast 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

SUGAR CANE—Early Amber. Sow 1 pk. per acre in drills 3½ ft. apart or broadcast 1 bu.

SUNFLOWER—Mammoth Russian. Sow 4 lbs. per acre in drills 3½ ft. apart.

WHEAT—Winter. Pa. Certified Thorne.

Bird Seed for Food

CANARY BIRD SEED MIXED.

SUNFLOWER. For Parrots and Poultry.

WILD GAME MIXTURE. Feed for Wild Birds.

Tobacco

1 Oz. for 5000 Plants Sufficient for 1 Acre

Cultural instructions with each package

IMPROVED GOLD LEAF. The popular flue-cured tobacco so widely used in the Southern bright tobacco belt. Likes a sandy soil. Plant upright with long, broad, tapering leaves.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. A variety adapted to a wide range of uses and almost all kinds of soils in the tobacco sections of the South. Leaf medium long, broad, fine texture and easily cured. Makes an excellent chewing tobacco or a fine pipe smoke.

PENNSYLVANIA OR CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. A very desirable cigar variety used extensively in all the Northern cigar leaf States.

Flower Seeds

Annuals, Biennials, Perennials

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW TO TREAT THEM

Annual Flowers

Annual Flowers grow from seed, blossom, fruit and die down in one season. Many self-sow and are practically permanent. They are obtainable in every color, readily grown and can be used in the following ways—in a border made up of a number of different annuals—for massing of a single variety or color in beds—for filling in spots in the perennial border and rockery—and for growing in rows to supply cutting flowers.

When to Sow Annual Seed

Nearly all annuals will germinate and bloom in the first season if sown outdoors as soon as the ground is warm, but many sorts such as Ageratum, Asters, Carnations, Petunias, Phlox, Salpiglossis, Scarlet Sage, Snapdragons, Stocks, Verbena and Wall-flower require sowing in some sheltered situation such as a cold frame, greenhouse or a window box in the home about a month before outdoor culture starts. The young plants are transplanted to the open ground when the weather is warm. This is necessary, not only on account of their tenderness, but also because they need more time for development, and by sowing early, the growing season is prolonged. Others such as Bachelor's Button, Calendula, Cosmos, Gaillardia, Marigold, Nasturtium, Zinnia, etc., may be sown outdoors in the open ground when all danger of frost has passed.

Most Annuals thrive on rich soil, plenty of water and sunshine, frequent weeding and cultivation. Annuals with tap roots, such as Blue Lace Flower, Eschscholtzia, and Poppies do not transplant well, and are best sown where they are to stand. Some of the hardy annuals such as Alyssum, Bachelor's Button, Calendula, Cosmos, Larkspur, Bedding Petunias and Poppy can be sown in the Fall just previous to the late heavy frost. The seed will then be dormant until Spring.

Biennials

Biennials are plants that flower the second year from sowing of the seed.

When to Sow Biennial Seed

Sow the seed the latter part of June, during July and up to the middle of August. Transplant the seedlings 4 to 5 inches apart into a cold frame or they may be wintered over in the open ground with protection of hay or straw.

Perennials

Perennials are plants that usually come into flower the year after sowing. They go on living and increasing for a number of years, the stems dying down annually and then throwing forth new growth from the roots each Spring. Perennials are effective planted in irregular but graceful groups along the border. They should be planted so that there is continuous bloom of some kind from early Spring to late Fall. Once established, they are a constant source of pleasure presenting a variety of size, form and color. The tall, sturdy growing plants are valuable as cut flowers and the low species can be used either in the front of the border or in the rock garden.

When to Sow Perennial Seed

They are easily raised from sowings in seed beds from late Spring until about August. They make strong plants, which may be planted in a permanent situation early enough in the Fall, to enable them to winter safely. Protect them with a light covering of litter late in the Fall. Seed sown in the Fall, winter over in a cold frame. Tender perennials such as Cannas, Dahlias and Red Hot Poker should be dug up and stored away free from frost.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS for FLOWER SEEDS

The following general rules apply to all:

There are two ways of sowing seeds; the one in the border where they are intended to remain; the other in prepared beds from which they are transplanted to the Flower Garden. The soil of the seed bed should be in a fine condition, smooth and level as possible, and well enriched. Do not plant when the ground is wet. Sow in rows so that the starting plants can be easily seen. Cover each lot of seed to a uniform depth. Scarcely cover small seeds and others not more than four to six times the diameter of the seed. Press the soil firmly over the seed and keep moist during the process of germination, and while the plants are young. Thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds. In watering apply gently in order to avoid washing the seedlings out of the ground and, as far as possible, prevent caking of the surface of soil.

When the seedlings have three or four leaves, first water and transplant on a dull day so that they

do not get spindly. The last stage is to transfer them to the garden four to twelve inches apart, according to the size the plants attain in maturity.

Quick growing annuals such as Cosmos, Marigolds and Zinnias, etc., also varieties that do not transplant so well, can be sown where they are to remain, and thinned out to afford each specimen a fair chance of attaining robust growth and of producing fine heads of bloom. Vigorous growth depends upon good drainage, a soil mellow and rich in humus, plant food consisting of manure or prepared fertilizer and lime.

During the time the plants are in flower pick freely, to prevent seed pods forming, and thereby lengthen the flowering season.

All outdoor seed planting must be done when all danger of frost has passed and the ground is warm; otherwise the expectation of a successful garden is remote.

Brief Cultural Instructions are Printed on the Back of All Packets

FLOWER SEEDS

Our list now consists of only the most desirable varieties of Flower Seeds and such as the average amateur gardener can grow with perfect success.

The varieties we offer are the very best obtainable from the most expert growers in the United States and Europe.

Customers will find it convenient to order Flower Seeds by number. This will facilitate the filling of orders and will insure prompt shipment.

ACHILLEA Milfoil or Yarrow

Hardy Perennial. 2 Ft. June-Sept.

1021 Ptarmica—"The Pearl." Small double white flowers in clusters. One of the best bedding or border plants, covered with a mass of white blooms so much in demand for color effects during the Summer. The plants may also be lifted and will bloom indoors in Winter.

AGERATUM Floss Flower

Annual. 3 to 9 in. June to frost. One of the best bedding or border plants, covered with a mass of blue blossoms so much in demand for color effect during the Summer.

1070 Blue Ball. Compact ball-shaped plants densely covered with dark blue flowers. 6 in.

1074 Midget Blue. All America Winner. The only variety to come uniformly dwarf. Delicate foliage smothered with small true Ageratum blue flowers. 3 in.

1076 Blue Perfection. Darkest flowers of all the blue Ageratum. 9 in.

ALYSSUM

Annual 2½ to 9 in. June to frost. A fragrant little plant, useful for borders, for edging a path, or for massing in small beds. The flowers come in early Spring and continue to bloom profusely all Summer.

1145 Carpet of Snow. Each plant is a flat, compact mass of pure white flowers 2½ inches high.

1165 Little Gem. Flowers pure white on plants about 4 in. high.

1170 Violet Queen. Dwarf, compact plants covered with sweetly scented flowers of a rich deep shade of violet.

Hardy Perennial Alyssum

1198 Saxatile Compactum—Basket of Gold. 1 ft. Silvery foliage, with showy golden yellow flowers from April to May. A perennial that will bloom the first season if seed is sown early indoors.

AMARANTHUS Summer Poinsettia

Annual. 3 to 4 ft. July to Frost. Ornamental foliage plants, producing long racemes of curiously shaped flowers. Prefer hot, sunny locations.

1208 Molten Fire. Top leaves are fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon.

1210 Tricolor—Joseph's Coat. Leaves brilliantly marked red, yellow, green.

ASPARAGUS

Tender Perennial. Greenhouse or House.

The so-called Asparagus Fern grows freely and quickly and is used for house decorations and conservatory work. The sprays when cut may be used with various cut flowers. They remain fresh in water a long time.

2198 Plumosus Nanus. Feathery, fern-like foliage.

2209 Sprengeri. Drooping feathery foliage with stems 12 to 18 inches long, excellent for hanging baskets.

Snapdragons Antirrhinum

Hardy Annual. July-October. There are few flowers that compare with Snapdragons for their many gorgeous colors and all-around usefulness.

For Summer flowering, sow the seed indoors in March and transplant to the open ground in May. Provide rich soil and set the plants 9 inches apart each way. Snapdragons prefer full sun, although they will do well in semi-shade.

To have good straight stems, each plant should be staked to support the large blooms. Seed pods should never be allowed to form, and flowering stalks, after blooming, should be promptly removed.

Rust-Resistant Maximum Giant-Flowered Snapdragons

3 ft. Produce spikes 30 ins. long and huge flowers 2 to 2½ ins. across.

1266 Alaska. Snow white.

1269 Campfire. Luminous scarlet.

1271 Canary Bird. Canary yellow.

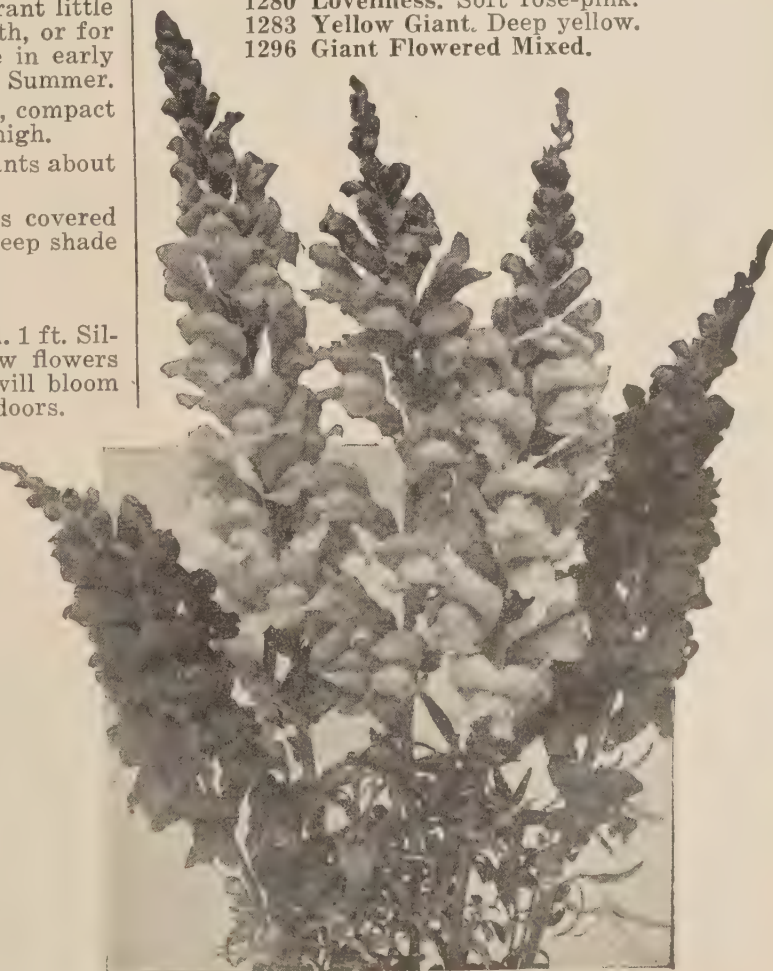
1274 Copper King. Burnished copper.

1277 Crimson. Fiery crimson.

1280 Loveliness. Soft rose-pink.

1283 Yellow Giant. Deep yellow.

1296 Giant Flowered Mixed.



Antirrhinum or Snapdragons

Giant Annual Asters



California Giant Asters

California Giant Asters

2 to 3 ft. August-October. The flowers are large and full, combining the well known Crego or feathered type with the vigorous habit of growth and long stems of the Beauty type. The flowers are large and double with long curled petals 5 inches or more in diameter borne on strong, heavy stems 1½ to 2 ft. long. A true non-lateral type. Those who demand the finest for their gardens choose the California Giants and Giant Beauty Asters.

- 1532 Peach Blossom. Shell Pink.
- 1543 Light Blue.
- 1555 White.
- 1565 Deep Rose.
- 1576 Dark Purple.
- 1598 Mixed.

Giant California Sunshine Asters

3 ft. August-October

2118 Mixed. This lovely race of Asters is unusual in beauty. The flowers are large, 4 to 5 inches across, with a single outer row of petals loosely placed and a double center of short tubular florets. The outer petals are of a contrasting color to the center. The disk is a lovely light-yellow and the encircling petals vary in shades of pink, rose, blue and lavender. The long stiff stems make them ideal for cutting.

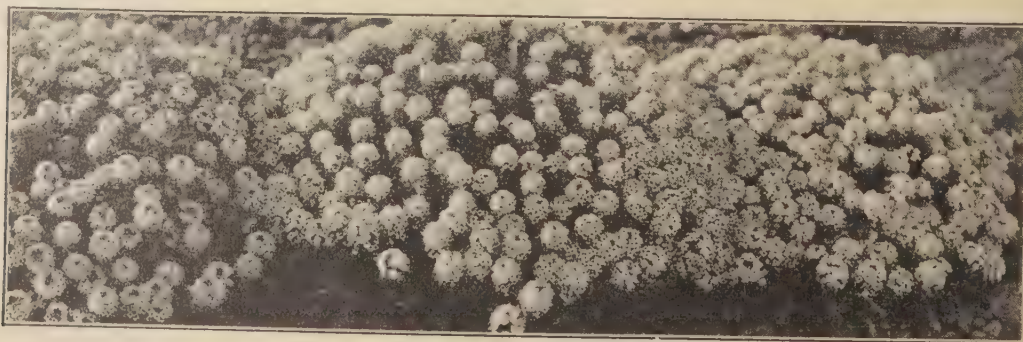
One of the most popular and effective of our garden favorites, producing a profusion of flowers in which richness and variety of colors are combined with the most perfect and beautiful forms. They are outstanding in every garden, or pleasure ground. As cut flowers they rival the Chrysanthemum in beauty and diversity of form and color, and remain firm and fresh for days.

By planting early, mid-season, and late flowering varieties you may have a continuous succession of flowers from early summer until frost. For early blooms sow seed indoors or in a cold frame in March, otherwise sow outdoors after danger from freezing has passed.

Good culture and a sunny open situation is essential. Avoid the numerous diseases to which Asters are susceptible by planting in new ground each year. Prepare the soil carefully, using a good heavy loam enriched with a liberal quantity of bone meal, wood ashes and a little air-slacked lime. Barnyard manure should never be used. The plants should be cultivated frequently and tobacco dust sprinkled around the stems to control aphids.



Giant California Sunshine Asters



Carpet of Snow Alyssum

Giant Asters

Wilt-Resistant

In some localities Aster plantings have often been a failure with home gardeners. Aster wilt is caused by a parasitic fungus, a disease difficult to overcome once it has made its appearance in the soil. Wilt-Resistant strains are immune from the disease and have proved exceptionally valuable wherever the wilt disease has made Aster growing difficult.

Giant Beauty Asters Wilt-Resistant

3 ft. September-October. A beautiful Aster resembling the Late Branching type, having larger flowers and borne on longer and heavier stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long. The flowers are globular, fully double and are 4 inches or more in diameter. The outer petals reflex and the center ones curve gracefully inward.

- 2032 Rose.
- 2043 Purple.
- 2054 Lavender.
- 2056 Crimson.
- 2076 September Beauty. Shell Pink.
- 2087 White.
- 2109 Mixed.

Giant Wilt-Resistant Asters Mixed

2 to 3 ft. August-October

2165 A magnificent mixture of the most beautiful of the giant sorts, especially selected from the finest varieties, producing beautiful flowers gorgeous in color, gigantic in size.



Giant
Beauty Wilt-
Resistant Asters

Giant Crego Asters Wilt-Resistant

2 ft. August-October. The well known American Aster. The flowers are large and double, with loose petals curled and twisted, resembling Chrysanthemums. The plants are robust and branching with an abundance of bloom.

- 1815 Crimson.
- 1818 Lavender.
- 1821 Purple.
- 1823 Rose.
- 1826 Shell Pink.
- 1829 White
- 1843 Mixed.

Queen of the Market Asters Wilt-Resistant

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. July-October. These well-known early Asters are in bloom two weeks before others begin to blossom. They are of branching habit, flowers nearly round, fully double and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting.

- 1610 Bright Rose.
- 1621 Lavender.
- 1632 Crimson.
- 1643 Blush Pink.
- 1654 Purple.
- 1665 White.
- 1687 Mixed.

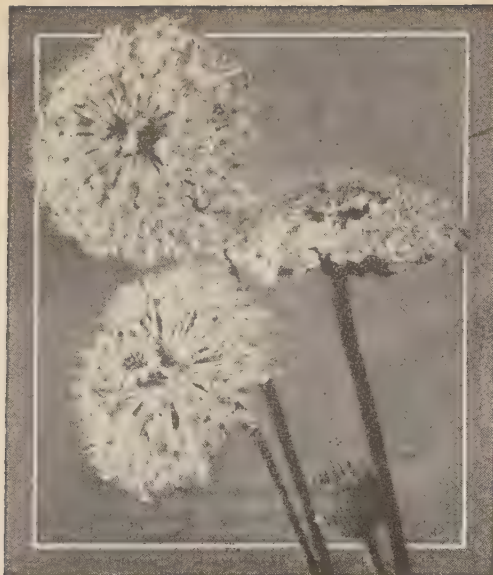
Giant Branching Asters Wilt-Resistant

3 ft. September-October. This has been a standard variety for many years, very desirable for bedding and cutting. The flowers are large, very double, with incurved petals and vivid colors. The stems are long and excellent for cutting.

- 1454 White.
- 1465 Crimson.
- 1466 Dark Lavender.
- 1476 Rose.
- 1487 Shell Pink.
- 1498 Purple.
- 1521 Mixed.



Giant Crego Wilt-Resistant Asters



Blue Lace Flower (Didiscus)

AURICULA Hardy Primrose

Hardy Perennial. 6 in. April-May

2188 Choice Mixed. The rock garden treasure that is easily grown. Fragrant flowers of many bright colors, including soft orange, copper-brown and pastel shades.

BEANS Ornamental Varieties

Annual Climber. 8 ft. June to Frost

2310 Scarlet Runner. Ornamental as well as a useful vine, perfect for summer shade with dazzling flowers.

2325 Hyacinth Beans Mixed—Dolichos. Tender, rapid growing climber, flowering freely; for covering arbors, trellises, etc.

BEGONIAS

Ever-Blooming Bedding Varieties

Tender Annuals. 1 ft. July to Frost

2398 Mixed. Begonia Semperflorens is a continuous flowering class fully as valuable for bedding purposes as are Geraniums and Coleus, and having a touch of novelty not possessed by the other plants. They give a solid mass of bloom. Begonias do well in full sunlight and are unsurpassed in partial or full shade. As pot plants for Winter blooming they are splendid.

BELLIS PERENNIS

Giant Double English Daisies

Biennial. 6 in. April-June. The leaves form a rosette at the base of the plant and the double flowers are borne above on stiff yet graceful stems. Easily raised from seed sown any time from June to September; transplanted in the Fall and protected during the Winter, they will flower the following Spring.

2432 Pure White.

2443 Deep Rose.

2454 Giant Double Mixed.

BLUE LACE FLOWER Didiscus

Annual. 1½ ft. July to Frost

3956 Coeruleus. Very charming outdoors or in the greenhouse. The plant grows about 18 inches high and produces attractive, umbel-shaped flowers of lace-like appearance; the color is a clear coerulean or heavenly blue. Sow seed where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Excellent for cutting.

BRACHYCOME Swan River Daisy

Annual. 9 in. July-September

2465 Mixed. Dainty blue, pink and white flowers which resemble small cinerarias, blooming in great abundance all summer. For edgings, small beds or pot culture.

Calendula

Scotch or Pot Marigold

Annual. 1 to 2 ft. June to Frost. A well-known old-fashioned flower, vastly improved in size, shape and color by scientific plant breeding. The flowers are extra large and double to the very center, rich in shades of orange and yellow.

Calendulas are easy to grow. Sow in the Spring in the open ground and transplant to 12 ins. apart. Keep the flowers cut for continuous blooming. Valuable for pot culture, blooming in Winter and early Spring.

2502 Ball's Gold Improved. Extra large flowers of a deep golden yellow. Extremely long stems. A florist favorite.

2512 Lemon Queen. Attractive deep lemon yellow.

2518 Orange King, Reselected. Rich deep orange-red, dark center. Florist strain.

2555 Orange Shaggy. Long and deeply fringed petals overlapping each other. Deep orange, lighter in center of bloom.

2564 Mixed.

CALLIOPSIS Tickseed

Annual. 1 ft. June-September. Among our most showy and free-flowering annuals. The plants thrive anywhere, even in dry, sunny places on poor soils. Bloom throughout the summer. Excellent for beds or borders.

2576 Golden Wave. Rich golden yellow flowers with small chestnut brown center.

2621. Dwarf Mixed.

CANDYTUFT Iberis

Annual. 1 ft. June-September. Gay, bright flowers for beds and borders supplying masses of color. Successive plantings of seed in April, May and June, where the plants are intended to stand, give flowers all summer.

2865 Mixed.

2869 Giant Hyacinth-Flowered White. 18 in. Large, long trusses of pure white flowers. Valuable for cutting.



Ball's Gold Improved Calendula



Canterbury Bells (Cup and Saucer)

Campanulas

A place should be found in every garden for this old-fashioned and much prized garden plant. *Campanula calycanthemata*, the Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell, and *Campanula medium*, the single Canterbury Bell, are biennial, flowering the second year from seed. Bellflower, Harebell and Peachbell are hardy perennials. Sow seed any time up to July 15th, or if sown very early indoors, it may bloom the first year. Thrives best in light, rich soil with good drainage.

Biennial Varieties

2½ ft. June

CUP-AND-SAUCER CANTERBURY BELLS

Campanula calycanthemata

2710 Mixed. Showy blooms similar to the Single Canterbury Bells, but with an extra large calyx of the same color as the cup-shaped corolla. This gives it the appearance of a saucer under a cup, hence the name.

SINGLE CANTERBURY BELLS

Campanula medium

2765 Single Mixed. Pyramidal plants, 2 to 3 ft. tall, covered in June with large, bell-like blooms with edges softly rolled back and attractively fluted.

DOUBLE CANTERBURY BELLS

Campanula medium fl. pl.

2776 Double Mixed. Plants are completely covered with double blooms in white and shades of blue and rose.

Perennial Campanulas

June-July

2643 *Carpatica Blue*—Carpathian Harebell. 8 in. Clear blue, good for edging or rock garden.

2654 *Carpatica White*.

2665 *Pyramidalis Blue*—Chimney Bellflower. 3 to 4 ft. Pyramidal flowers.

2677 *Persicifolia Grandiflora*—Peach Bells. 3 ft. One of the very best Bellflowers with large, beautiful blue blooms.

Carnations

Annual or Biennial. 1 ft. July to Frost. Great favorites and becoming more and more popular every year because of their delicious fragrance and richness of colors. Sow the seed indoors in February or early March for plants to set out after all danger of frost is past. Seed planted in August can be wintered over in cold frames, then transplanted in the open ground in April. Carnations like a sunny location and will grow in any soil that is not too rich. Good drainage is essential. Firm, shallow planting, burying the roots and not the stem of the plant under the soil, is essential.

Improved Giant Double—Chabaud's

Undoubtedly the best Carnation in existence for outdoor culture and the easiest to raise. The plants are robust, forming ten to twenty stalks bearing huge double flowers rich in color and strongly clove-scented.

2897 Blood Red.

2908 Yellow.

2909 Rose.

2920 Scarlet.

2931 Flesh Pink.

2933 White.

2944 Mixed.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

Ipomoea Quamoclit Slateri

Annual Climber. 30 ft. July to Frost

3687 A beautiful and attractive climbing vine. It is a very rapid grower. The foliage is deeply lacinated, and there is an abundance of fiery cardinal-red flowers.

CASTOR OIL BEAN *Ricinus*

Annual. 5 to 15 ft. July to Frost

6510 Mixed. Giant quick growing plants with ornamental foliage and brilliant colored fruits producing tropical effects. Well adapted for border background or screening. *Ricinus* attracts Japanese beetles and after chewing the leaves the beetle dies. Moles are kept away by a planting of *Ricinus*.



Improved Giant Double Carnations

Double Cornflowers or Bachelor's Buttons

Centaurea cyanus

Annual. 2 to 3 ft. May to Frost. A perfected strain of Cornflower having larger, more double flowers with more vivid coloring and strong, wiry stems for cutting. Cut these profuse bloomers often to prevent the plants from exhausting themselves by seeding. Also called Blue Bottle, Ragged Robin and Ragged Sailor.

- 3070 Black Boy. Blackish maroon.
- 3072 Blue Boy. Cornflower blue.
- 3074 Pinkie. Deep pink.
- 3076 Red Boy. Deep red.
- 3078 Snow Man. Pure white.
- 3109 Double Mixed.

CLARKIA

Annual. 2 ft. July-October.

3313 Double Mixed. In recent years this old-time annual has been much improved. The plants are graceful in habit and bushy, with leafy racemes of double flowers.

COBAEA Cup and Saucer Vine

Annual Climber. 20 ft. July-October

3343 Scandens Purple. A climber of rapid growth. The flowers are quite large, borne on long stems and are of bell shape. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and merely cover with light soil. To get early results, sow seed indoors in March or April; can also be sown outdoors in May.

COLEUS Flame Nettle

Annual. 1½ ft. June to Frost

3387 Mixed. The most valuable of all the variegated foliage bedding plants. The colors range from green to deep crimson, striped and mottled. Novel house plants.

COREOPSIS Tickseed

Hardy Perennial. 2 ft. June-October

3410 Lanceolata Grandiflora. One of the finest perennials, producing in abundance large, single golden-yellow flowers on long stems. This is one of the best yellow cut flowers. It will flower the first year from seed.

3412 Double Sunburst. Double with well-rounded flowers of a brilliant golden yellow.



Centaurea Cyanus (Double Cornflowers)

CELOSIA CRISTATA Cockscomb

Annual. 1 to 1½ ft. July to Frost. Free-blooming, graceful plants, producing large ornamental, comb-like heads resembling ruffled chenille.

- 2987 Giant Empress. Rich crimson.
- 3009 Dwarf Mixed.

CELOSIA PLUMOSA Feathered Cockscomb

Annual. 2 to 3 ft. July to Frost. Radically different from *Celosia Cristata*. The feathery plumes resembling ostrich feathers wave gracefully above the foliage.

- 3010 Chinese Woolflower. Crimson ball-shaped flower heads.
- 3033 Pride of Castle Gould. By far the best strain of the large ostrich-plumed *Celosias* with flower-heads in a wide range of brilliant colors—Blood red carmine, deep scarlet, wine red, golden yellow, salmon and dark orange.
- 3044 Plumosa Mixed.

CHEIRANTHUS Siberian Wallflower

Biennial. 9 to 12 in. May-June

3234 Allionii—Siberian Wallflower. A bright and showy biennial having flaming orange-yellow flowers. Delightfully sweet-scented.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Painted Daisies

Annual. 1½ ft. June-September. Summer blooming Chrysanthemums are showy and effective in the garden. The plants are easily grown from seed. Sow in April in rich soil and they begin flowering in July. Pinch back to encourage branching. They bear an inexhaustible supply of big painted daisy-like flowers on good stems and quite distinct from the hardy and autumn flowering varieties.

- 3203 Single Mixed.
- 3204 Double Mixed.

CHINESE LANTERN PLANT

Physalis Franchetti

Hardy Perennial. 2 ft. Fruit in Fall

3238 This beautiful plant is grown chiefly for the orange-scarlet lantern-like fruit, which can be cut and dried for Winter bouquets. Native Bittersweet, artistically arranged with Chinese Lanterns, adds to the Winter decoration and comfort of the home. Although a perennial, the pods are produced the same year from Spring sown seeds.



Annual Chrysanthemum (Painted Daisies)



Double Flowering Coreopsis

Columbine Aquilegia

Hardy Perennial. 2 to 3 ft. May-July

Long Spurred Columbines

1422 Mixed. A favorite that is of the utmost value for borders or for planting among shrubbery. This strain is the finest of all and contains the best and brightest colors in shades of pink, lavender, scarlet, yellow, white, etc.

CYCLAMEN

Tender Perennial. 8 in. Grows Indoors

3643 Giant Mixed. Large flowers. A unique shaped plant with beautiful foliage and large richly colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for the house or greenhouse, thriving in a cool temperature and plenty of light. It takes fifteen months to bloom from seed and the plants require loose soil, rich in leaf mold.



Long Spurred Columbine (Aquilegia)

Cosmos

Annual. 4 to 6 ft. July to Frost. Grace and brilliancy are the characteristics of Cosmos. No garden is complete without them.

These artistic flowers measure 3 to 4 inches across, are borne on long stems with feathery foliage, making them very graceful and desirable for bouquets. They are effective when planted in broad masses or against evergreens or fences. Cosmos are easy to grow. Sow in the Spring in the open ground and transplant to 18 inches apart.

Extra Early Giant Sensation

This type of Cosmos grows 4 feet high and will bloom from July to frost. Marvelous blooms of exceptional size and artistic shape.

3510 Dazzler. Deep crimson maroon.

3521 Pinkie. A splendid light pink.

3532 Purity. Exquisite white bloom.

3544 Radiance. Bicolor, deep rose petals overlaid with a zone of rich crimson.

3554 Sensation Mixed.

Extra Early Double Crested

3626 Mixed. A new form which developed from the Late Double Crested Cosmos, growing 4 feet high and blooming in July. They produce about 60% double flowers.

Mammoth Late Flowering or Autumn Giants

3498 Mixed. Wherever the seasons are long enough these Autumn Giants will produce a magnificent display of truly giant-size single flowers during the late autumn. The blooms measure 3½ inches across. 5 to 6 ft. tall.

Early Flowering Klondyke Cosmos

3627 Orange Flare. This strain of Klondyke Cosmos is popular everywhere, but especially so in Northern states where early flowering is essential. Plants well branched, 3 ft. tall, covered with showy golden-orange flowers in less than four months from seed, blooming profusely until frost.



Early Giant Sensation Cosmos

CYNOGLOSSUM Chinese Forget-Me-Not

Annual. 1½ ft. June to Frost

3650 Amabile Blue. Introduced from China. Produces sprays of intense blue forget-me-not flowers, delicately sweet scented.

CYPRESS VINE Ipomoea Quamoclit

Annual Climber. 15 ft. July to Frost

3676 Mixed. White and scarlet. A quick-growing climber with feathery light green foliage and bright star-shaped flowers. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing.

Dahlias from Seed

Tender Perennial. July to Frost. Growing Dahlias from seeds is extremely easy and fascinating. There is a great deal of pleasure watching them develop, and always the chance of securing something new. For the large flowering types, sow seed inside during March to get plants large enough to set out when danger of frost is over. Tubers can be dug in the Fall and stored for the following season.

3712 UNWIN'S DWARF SEMI-DOUBLE HYBRIDS.

In three months from seed the dwarf compact plants produce a wealth of semi-double Dahlias, held erect on stiff stems above the foliage. The colors are deep crimson, pink and rose, mauves, scarlet, purple, yellow and white. The plants, 2 feet high, require no stakes and can be spaced 20 inches apart.

3715 COLTNESS HYBRIDS.

An interesting class of single dwarf Dahlias. Plants form compact bushes about 2 feet high requiring no stakes. This type will bloom in July if seed is sown outdoors when danger of frost is over. By all means try this variety.

3698 Single Giant Perfection. Immense single flowers of various colors; 4 ft.

3709 Double Decorative. Saved from fine double show sorts; 4 ft.



Unwin's Hybrid Dahlias

Delphiniums Hardy Larkspur

Hardy Perennial. 3 to 7 ft. June-July. The most popular perennial in cultivation and one of our most showy and useful plants, possessing almost every requisite for the adornment of the garden. The beautiful flowers, borne on tall stately spikes, are a gorgeous sight and a charm to the garden. Excellent as a cut flower.

To prolong the season of bloom, cut the old flower stems off after they have faded, and new shoots will flower later in the season.

Start seed in flats in March. Transplant seedlings 4 inches apart when $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high. In May set the plants out in the border where they will bloom in Midsummer. Set mature plants 3 feet apart.

Pacific Giants Mixed

3738 A magnificent range of colors and pastel shades, many suffused pink. The crested "bees" of white, cream, black or brown add to the beauty of the flowers.

Proclaimed by expert judges as the world's best. Plants comparatively mildew-resistant and flowers practically 100% double. Huge florets 2 to 3 ins. in diameter, beautifully spaced on well balanced spikes. 5 to 7 ft.

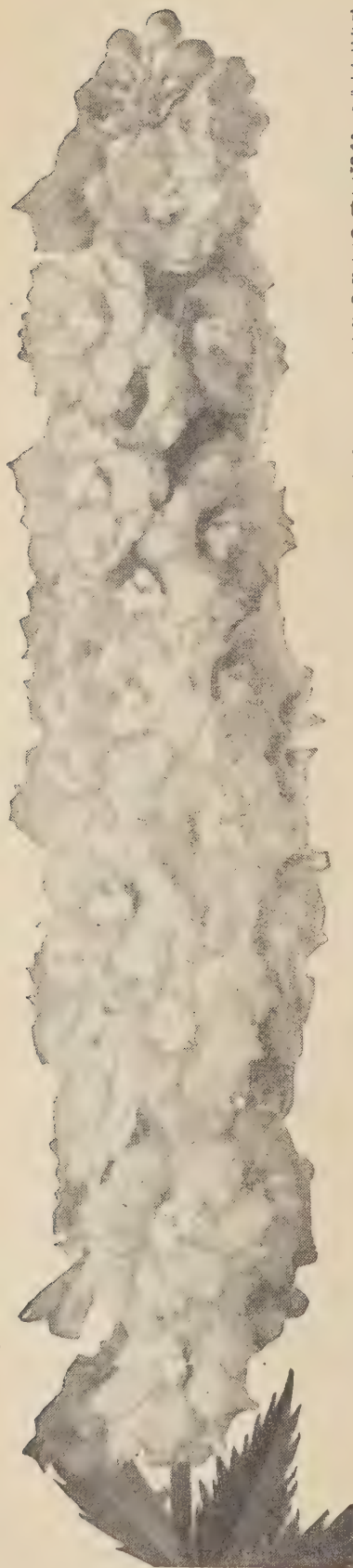
Wrexham or Hollyhock Flowered Mixed

3740 A giant-flowered strain of superior quality. Single, semi-double and double flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ins. in diameter, exquisitely proportioned on spire-like spikes. Their sturdy appearance reminds one of Hollyhocks—hence the name. Colors range from pale lavender to indigo blue. Also white and pink combinations, many of them bi-color. 5 ft.

3743 Belladonna Improved. Large single flowers of lovely pale blue, loosely arranged on slender spikes.

3744 Bellamosum Improved. Similar to Belladonna except color is a rich deep blue.

3776 Gold Medal Hybrids. Large single and semi-double flowers in many beautiful colors.



Pacific Giant Delphinium



Dimorphotheca
(African Golden Daisy)



Dianthus (Single Annual Pinks)

DIANTHUS Hardy Garden Pinks

Hardy Perennial. 6 to 12 in. May-July. The old-fashioned favorite with a dainty clove-scented fragrance is extremely valuable in any garden. They are wonderful for edging a hardy border and are at home in any rock garden.

3923 Caesius—Cheddar Pink. A splendid rock plant, forming dense tufts. 3 inches high and bearing bright rosy pink flowers.

3932 Plumarius Single Mixed—Pheasant's Eye, Grass Pink. Fringed flowers. 1 ft.

3954 Plumarius Double Mixed—Double Scotch Pink. Double and semi-double.

DIMORPHOTHECA African Golden Daisy

Annual. 1 ft. July-September

3987 Aurantiaca. A very showy African Daisy, bearing an abundance of gorgeous orange, daisy-like flowers, 3 inches across with black centers.

3998 Aurantiaca Hybrids. Beautiful flowers of various shades—primrose, apricot, buff, salmon and delicately tinted.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA California Poppy

Annual. 1 ft. July-September. California Poppies are among our most beautiful and popular annuals, being of the easiest culture. Suitable for beds, borders and rock gardens; blooming profusely over a long season. Sow the seed any time during the Spring in a sunny location where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting.

4032 Aurantiaca. Bright yellow.

4067 Single Mixed.

EUPHORBIA

Annual. 3 ft. July-September

4076 Variegata—Snow on the Mountain. Attractive light green foliage, veined and margined white.

4077 Heterophylla—Annual Poinsettia. Bushy plant of branching habit with dark green leaves. The center top leaves of each branch turn orange-scarlet about mid-summer.

Dianthus Annual Pinks

Hardy Annual. 1 ft. June-November. Pinks are the most lovable of all the flowers in the garden, blooming from early Summer until Fall. This branch of the Pink family bears both single and double fragrant flowers with fringed petals. They are unrivalled for brilliancy and richness of color. Seeds sown in Summer or Autumn will flower early the following Spring. If sown early indoors or under glass and transplanted in the garden after frost is gone, they will bloom in July. Plants will usually live over the winter outdoors with light protection; and will bloom early the next spring. The seedlings bear larger and better flowers the first season.

Double Annual Pinks

3809 Heddewigi Mixed—Double Pink. Colors vary from richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose.

3821 Laciniatus Mixed—Double Fringed Pink. Large showy flowers with fringed edges.

Single Annual Pinks

3865 Heddewigi Mixed—Single Pink. Large and handsome embracing the most beautiful colors ranging from white to the most delicate pink and deep crimson.

3876 Laciniatus Mixed—Single Fringed Pink. Showy flowers with fringed edges.

Dianthus Hybridus

7600 Sweet Wivelsfield. This hardy Dianthus blooms as freely as the Sweet William but includes a still wider range of lovely colors. Sow outdoors in April to flower in late summer and fall. 1 ft.

FEVERFEW Matricaria

Annual. 1 ft. June to Frost. Free-flowering plants, producing all season clusters of small double flowers resembling Button Chrysanthemums. Excellent for cutting.

5068 Snowball. Pure White.



Eschscholtzia (California Poppies)



Double Annual Gaillardias

FOUR O'CLOCK

Mirabilis Jalpa or *Marvel of Peru*

Annual. 2½ ft. June to Frost

4954 **Fine Mixed.** A very popular and most interesting garden plant, spreading to perfect tree-shaped bushes 1½ feet through, which are literally covered with bright-colored blossoms. The flowers open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night and usually close before noon the next day.

FOXGLOVE *Digitalis*

Hardy Perennial. 3 to 4 ft. June-July. An old favorite and one of the best hardy herbaceous plants; long spikes, the upper half of which are crowded with bell-shaped flowers. Seed sown in the spring will produce plants that will bloom the next season.

3969 **Giant Shirley.** The best strain in Foxgloves. The plants attain a height of 5 to 7 feet with spikes of blooms 4 feet in length, closely set with large bells ranging in color from pure white to dark rose.

GAILLARDIA *Blanket Flower*

1 to 1½ ft. June to Frost. These splendid bedding plants produce a profusion of barbaric colored flowers; from early Summer until frost. Rich shades of red and yellow are especially effective, grown in masses and they are unrivaled for cutting.

Annual Varieties

4087 **Picta, Single Mixed.**

4098 **Picta, Lorenziana.** Large, handsome heads of double quilled flowers in rich shades of red and yellow.



Single Annual Gaillardias

Hardy Perennial Varieties

Their long-flowering period, lengthy stems and bright colors make these one of the most valuable perennials.

4110 **Grandiflora Superba Mixed.**

GOURD *Ornamental*

Annual Vine. 20 ft. July to Frost

4254 **Mixed.** Contains small and large sorts. A tender, rapid-growing, interesting plant with striking foliage and singularly-shaped fruit.



Gypsophila (Annual Baby's Breath)

GEUM *Avens*

Hardy Perennial. 1½ ft. May-June. Attractive flowers excellent for borders. Blooms first year from seed. To avoid wilting after cutting, put stems in warm water.

4130 **Lady Stratheden.** Double flowering golden-yellow.

4134 **Mrs. Bradshaw.** Very large, double, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, blooming throughout the entire season.

GLOBE AMARANTH *Gomphrena*

Annual. 2 ft. July to Frost

4154 **Mixed, all colors.** A showy everlasting with clover-like heads of flowers. For cutting and drying.

GYPSOPHILA *Baby's Breath*

Annual. 1½ to 2 ft. July to Frost. Big, graceful, airy heads of small white flowers, used by florists and others making up bouquets; often called "fuzzy stuff." It is the chiffon of the flower garden. Several sowings must be made during the season to keep up a supply.

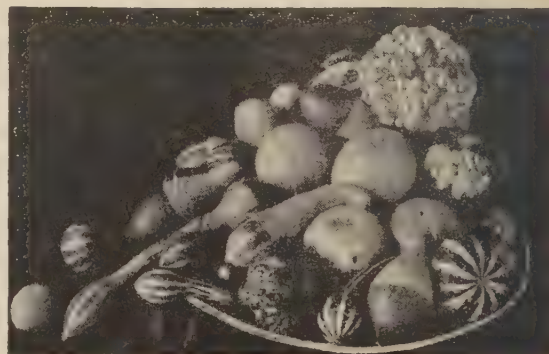
4265 **Elegans Alba Grandiflora.** An improved form of the annual Baby's Breath. Pure white, large flowers.

4266 **Elegans Grandiflora Rosea.** Large rose-colored flowers.

Hardy Perennial Gypsophila—June-July

4276 **Paniculata.** White flowers, fine for bouquets. Blooms the first year if sown early.

4287 **Paniculata, Fl.Pl.** The double flowering Baby's Breath, forming pretty little double white flowers. Used as an Everlasting.



Ornamental Gourds



Helichrysum (Straw Flowers)

HELIANTHEMUM Rock or Sun Rose

Hardy Perennial. 9 in. May-June

4299 *Mutabile*. Low growing, evergreen plants forming large clumps covered by a mass of pale rose flowers.

HELICHRYSUM Everlasting Straw Flower

Annual. 2 to 3 ft. July to Frost

4465 *Mixed*. Exceedingly effective everlasting; fine for borders. The flowers are large and the color bright; highly prized for Winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded. Take off all foliage, tie in bunches and hang blooms downward in some dark, dry place until cured. Give them plenty of room to develop, planting not closer than 12 inches apart.

HELIOTROPE Extremely Fragrant

Half-Hardy Perennial. 1½ ft. July to Frost

4476 *Lemoine's Giant*. Large flowers varying in color from dark blue to lilac. A popular bedding plant easily grown from seed. The delicate perfume makes this a desirable cut flower to mix in bouquets. Start indoors and transplant outside in May. Sow seed in the open ground in May.

HIBISCUS Marshmallow

Hardy Perennial. 5 to 6 ft. July-September

4507 *Mixed*. Sturdy canes with single flowers of enormous size. Fine for the tall borders or shrubbery bed.

HOLLYHOCK *Althaea* Rosea

Hardy Perennial. 6 ft. July-August. A garden without Hollyhocks is not complete. These stately, dignified plants produce wonderful spikes of vari-colored flowers. Sow seed in June or July to flower next year, and in the Autumn transplant to permanent position two feet apart each way.

4598 *Double Mixed*.

4609 *Allegheny Fringed*. The flowers are either double or semi-double, the petals beautifully fringed.

4604. *Single Mixed*.

HONESTY

***Lunaria Biennis*, Moonwort, Satin Flower**

Hardy Biennial. 3 ft. Pods in Fall

4610 *Biennis Alba*. Flowers purple, followed by silver coin-shaped seed pods much in demand for Winter decoration. Looks well combined with the seed pods of Chinese Lantern.

HUNNEMANNIA *Santa Barbara* Poppy

Annual. 1½ ft. July-September

4632 *Fumariaefolia*. Bright clear yellow poppy-like flowers for cutting, that last several days in water. Sow seed in May.

IBERIS *Hardy Candytuft*

Hardy Perennial. 1 ft. April-June. Dwarf evergreen plants, covered with blooms in early Spring. Used for edging beds, rockeries and cemeteries.

4643 *Sempervirens*. Pure white.

4644 *Gibraltarica Hybrida*. Delicate lilac.

KOCHIA *Mexican Fire Bush*

Annual. 2 ft. July to Frost

4754 *Trichophylla*. A charming and most effective decorative plant, with a habit much resembling one of the compact evergreen shrubs. It has a light grass-green feathery foliage, which changes as the Summer advances to a rich crimson. Fine for hedges.

LADY SLIPPER *Balsam*

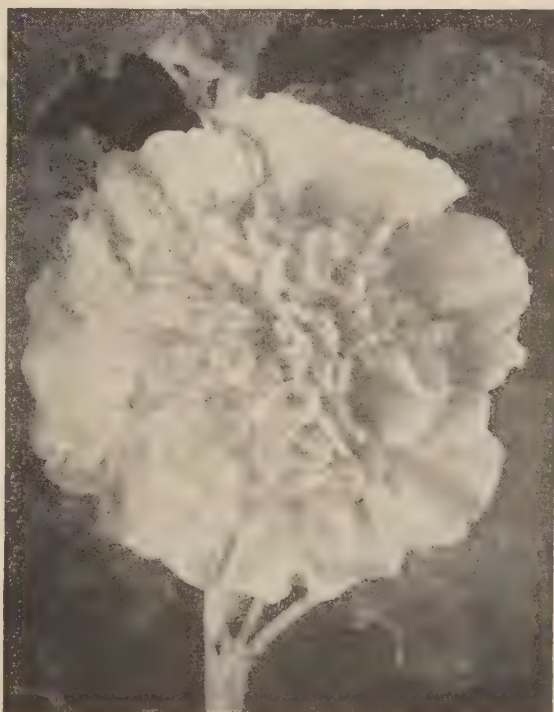
Annual. 1½ to 2 ft. July to Frost

2298 *Double Camellia-Flowered—Mixed*. An old garden favorite which produces gorgeous masses of very double flowers, each of which resembles in form a camellia flower. The plants are sturdy and bushy. They like hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For fine specimens they should not be closer than 18 inches apart.

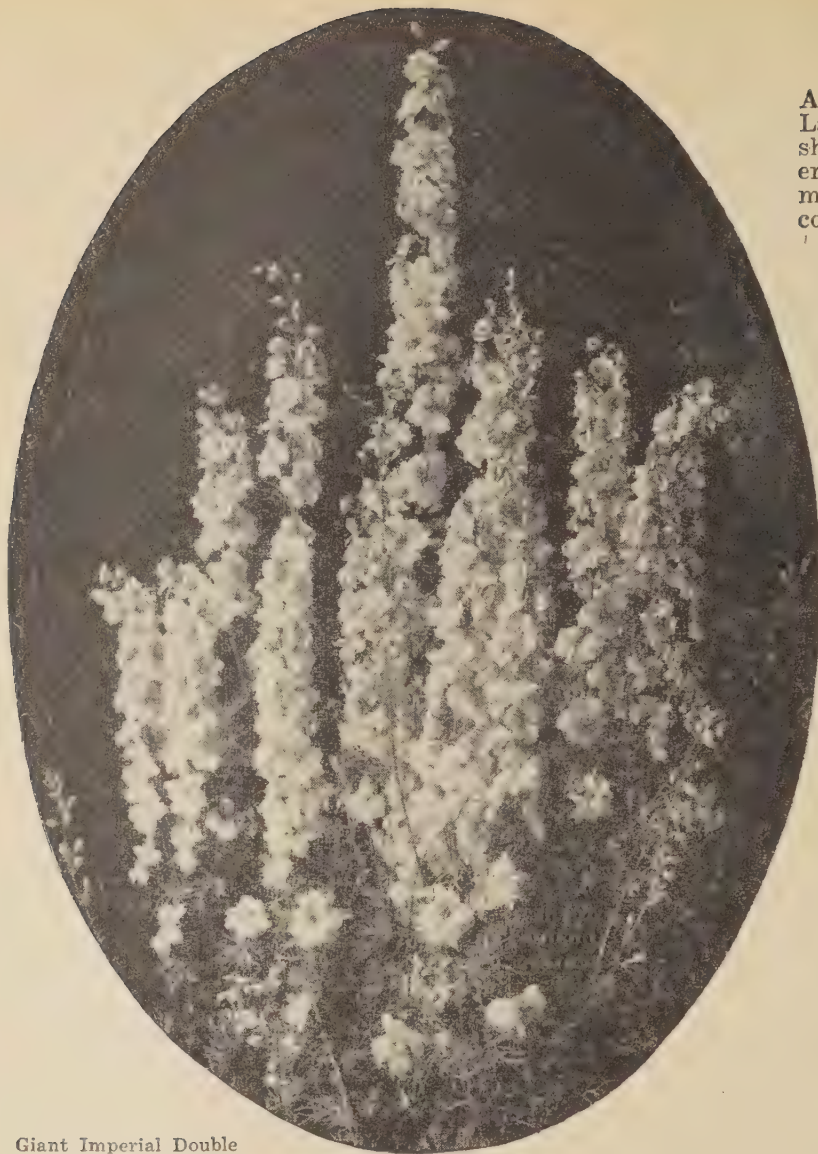
LANTANA *Fragrant and Striking*

Tender Annual. 2 ft. June to Frost

4776 *Mixed*. An exquisite bedding plant, also fine for greenhouse or conservatory. Attractive foliage and a wealth of verbenalike flowers in shades of orange, white, rose.



Double Mixed Hollyhock



Giant Imperial Double
Larkspurs

LATHYRUS Hardy Sweet Peas

Hardy Perennial Climber. 10 ft. June to Frost

4921 Mixed. Dense growing climber for covering fences, stones and rough ground; few weeds will grow up through them. Not fragrant.

LAVENDER Lavandula Vera

Hardy Perennial. 2 ft. June-August

4811 Munstead Strain. Blue fragrant flowers often dried for Winter use on account of their lovely sweet odor.

LOBELIA

Annual Bedding Varieties. June to Frost. A sheet of bloom all season. Attractive and desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding and rockeries, as well as pot culture.

4832 Crystal Palace Compacts. Beautiful deep blue.
4865. Mixed.

LUPINUS Lupine

Annual Sorts. 2 to 3 ft. June-July

4887 Mixed. Showy spikes of pea-shaped flowers, useful for borders and cut flowers. Prefer a little shade and soil free from lime.

Hardy Perennial. 3 ft. June-July

4895 Russell Hybrids. The most beautiful of all hardy Lupinus. noted for its wide range of unusual colors and color combinations.

Larkspurs

Annual. 2½ to 3 ft. June to Frost. The Larkspur is one of the brightest and showiest of garden flowers. Plant breeders have produced a wonderful improvement by careful selection in size and color of the flower and the general habit of the plant. The flower spikes are of varied shades of red, blue, white, pink, etc. Splendid for beds or borders. Their culture is quite easy. They like cool weather to germinate and grow best. Sow seed very early in the Spring in well drained ground where plants are to bloom. Thin seedlings to stand 1 to 1½ ft. apart. For extra early flowers, sow seed in late Fall. The seed will remain dormant until the first approach of Spring, when it will germinate.

Giant Imperial Double Larkspur

A magnificent base-branching strain of Larkspur. The delphinium-like spikes of double flowers are carried on stems 3 to 4 feet long and are ideal for cut flowers.

4796 Blue Spire. Deep blue.

4798 Carmine King. Carmine.

4799 Exquisite Pink. Soft pink.

4801 Lilac Spire. Rich lilac.

4803 Miss California. Deep rose.

4804 The Empress. Salmon rose.

4806 White Spire. Pure white.

4810 Mixed.

Tall Double Stock Flowered

4795 Mixed. Plants branch freely, bearing long spikes of beautiful double flowers.

MIGNONETTE Reseda

Annual. 1 to 1½ ft. June to Frost

5132 Mixed Sweet Scented. The sweet delicate fragrance makes this flower very useful for cutting and mixing it with more pretentious blooms lacking a delicate odor. Fine for Winter pot culture.



Annual Lupinus

Marigolds

Annual. July-October. In every garden, Marigolds are old favorites and rank next to Zinnia in dignity and interest. The new types are outstanding. Marigolds keep the garden bright and cheery from mid-summer until frost. The long stiff stems so necessary for ideal cut flowers are covered with an attractive foliage. They prefer a light, rich soil and a sunny situation, and adapt themselves to the mixed border or large beds.

Gigantea Sunset Giants

4 ft. The most popular class of the newer Marigolds and the ideal type for show purposes, florist use and garden decoration. The flowers are fragrant and the largest ever known in the Marigold group, averaging 5 ins. in size, some growing larger. They are loosely formed and very full centered, with broad, heavy petals gracefully overlapping. The plants are strong, growing with heavy foliage and good cutting stems.

4956 Orange Sunset. Deep rich orange.

4957 Sunset Giants. Mixture of orange-yellow and primrose shades.

Carnation-Flowered

3 ft. Flowers double, with loosely ruffled broad petals.

4960 Guinea Gold. Golden orange. 2½ ins. in diameter.

4953 Giant Yellow Supreme. Beautiful creamy yellow.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered

1½ to 2 ft. The blooms are almost a perfect ball, reminding one of Chrysanthemum seen in flower shops at Thanksgiving time.

4975 Giant Goldsmith. All America Winner. Rich golden orange 4 to 5 ins. in diameter.

4979 Mixed. A blend of deep, medium and golden orange, as well as bright lemon.

Double African

3 ft. Beautiful ball-shaped, perfectly double flowers of the quilled type. Splendid for beds, borders and cutting.

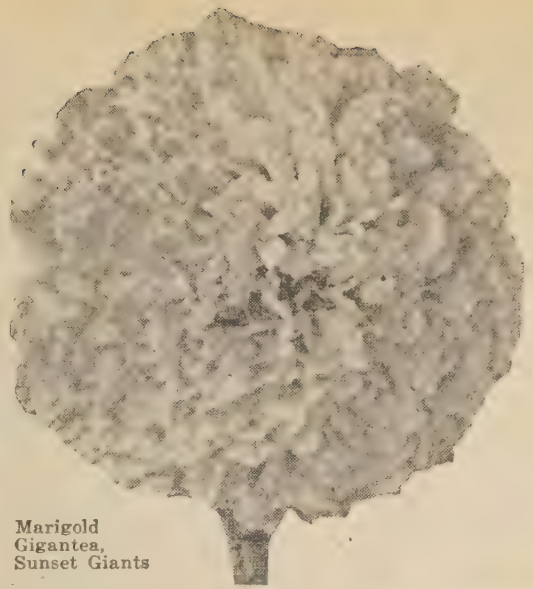
4962 Orange Alldouble.

4963 Lemon Alldouble.

5009 Double African Mixed.



Giant Goldsmith Chrysanthemum-Flowered Marigold



Marigold
Gigantea,
Sunset Giants

French Marigolds

Double Early Dwarf Varieties

Bloom in 10 weeks. Compact plants unequalled for borders or edging, with stems long enough for cutting. The small, ball-shaped flowers, 1½ ins. across, are in solid colors, others striped and spotted.

5022 Harmony. 1 ft. Deep orange crest surrounded by a narrow maroon collar of broad petals.

5030 Harmony Hybrids. 1 ft. A wide and varied color range.

5032 Butterball. All America Winner. 10 ins. Compact. A bright canary yellow.

4980 Miniature Yellow Pigmy. Tiny lemon-yellow, double flowers measuring less than an inch in diameter.

5033 Sunkist. All America Winner. 8 ins. Compact. Rich, deep golden orange.

Single Early Dwarf Varieties

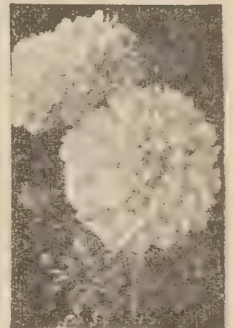
5046 Flash. All America Winner. 18 ins. Blooms in 8 weeks from seed. Tangerine flowers marked with rich Marigold red.

5047 Naughty Marietta. All America Winner. Golden yellow flowers attractively blotched maroon at the base of the petals 2½ in. across.

5048 Golden Miniature. Tagetes Signata Pumila. 8 ins. Compact and bushy in habit, with fern-like leaves, covered with small, single golden-yellow flowers about the size of a dime.

Double Late Dwarf

5043 Mixed. Bloom late Summer. 1 ft.



Giant Yellow
Supreme Marigold



Naughty Marietta
Single Marigold



Harmony Marigold



Heavenly Blue Morning Glory

Morning Glories

and MOON FLOWERS *Ipomoea*

Annual Climbers. 20 ft. July to Frost. For covering arbors, trellises, walls or stumps of trees these rapid growing climbers are invaluable. They require a sunny location and bloom best in a fairly dry location in soil that is not too rich. Sow seeds late in the Spring, soaking overnight in warm water to hasten germination.

4698 Heavenly Blue—Improved Early Flowering.

The beautiful sky blue of Heavenly Blue unquestionably makes this the most popular of all Morning Glories. The flowers are immense, 4½ ins. across, opening early in the morning and closing late in the afternoon, blooming in profusion from early Summer to frost. To get the greatest quantity of flowers from this strain do not over feed with fertilizer or over water.

4699 Scarlet O'Hara. Large bright wine red flowers, freely produced on fast growing vines which bloom 65 days after the seed is sown.

4700 Pearly Gates. All America Winner. This beautiful white Morning Glory, identical in growth, foliage and bloom to Heavenly Blue is a grand companion for that popular blue-flowered variety. The flowers are a satiny pure white with a creamy shading in the throat.

4676 Moonflower Grandiflora Alba. At night, and during dull days, the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, very fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter.

4743 Morning Glory Mixed. Large flowers with a wide range of unusual colors and markings.

MOMORDICA

Annual Climber. 10 ft. June to Frost

5176 Balsam Apple—Balsamina. Yellow flowers and ornamental fruit of medicinal value.

MYOSOTIS Forget-Me-Not

Half-Hardy Perennial. 8 in. April-June. Dainty, sweetly-scented, little flowers that appeal to everybody. Seed may be sown any time from Spring until Mid-Summer.

5188 Alpestris, Royal Blue. Indigo-blue. The best dark blue.

5198 Alpestris Mixed.

Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums are one of our most popular garden annuals. They excel for brilliancy of color, duration of bloom, ease of culture and general usefulness.

All they need is a moderately good, light soil, preferably sandy, in a well drained, sunny situation. Plant seed 2-inches deep when ground is warm, and thin to 6 inches apart. Do not overfeed or water, or they will produce too much growth and not enough flowers. The more the flowers are picked, the more freely they will bloom. They are suitable for bedding or edging and distinctive as a cut flower, having a spicy fragrance.

Double Sweet-Scented Nasturtiums

Semi-tall. This newer development of Nasturtiums is now the most popular. The entire bushy plant, including the small runners, is covered with fragrant, double blooms in a blaze of color. Lovely for cutting.

5551 Golden Gleam. Most popular yellow.

5553 Scarlet Gleam. Fiery scarlet.

5560 Glorious Gleam Hybrids. Plenty of choice, cut flowers in this range of colors including salmon, golden-yellow, orange, scarlet, cerise, cream-yellow, crimson, gold flushed scarlet and many variegated or blotched.

Dwarf Double Nasturtiums

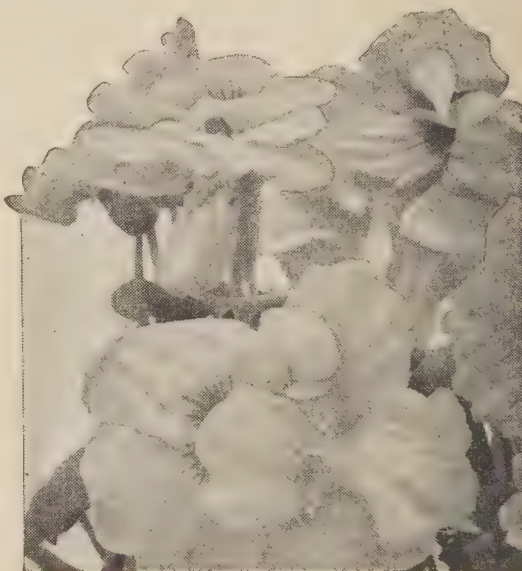
5564 Mixed. 1 ft. Compact, globular plants without runners, producing sweet-scented, double flowers on long stems.

Dwarf Single Nasturtiums

5387 Mixed. 1 ft. The old fashioned five-petaled Single Nasturtiums will always be popular for beds, borders and edgings.

Tall Single Nasturtiums

5510 Mixed. 6 to 10 ft. Beautiful climbers for trellises, verandas, hanging baskets and window boxes.



Double Sweet-Scented Nasturtiums

NICOTIANA—Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant

Annual. 3 ft. June to Frost. Tall spikes, with many long-tubular flowers which open toward evening, giving off a sweet fragrance. An easy annual to grow, and one of the most fragrant.

5543 Affinis. Pure white.

5554 Sanderae Hybrids Mixed.

NIGELLA (Love-In-A-Mist)

Annual. 1½ ft. July to Frost

5565 Miss Jekyll. Cornflower blue. Delightful little airy plants with needle-like foliage and curious looking flowers and seed pods. Thrives in any soil.

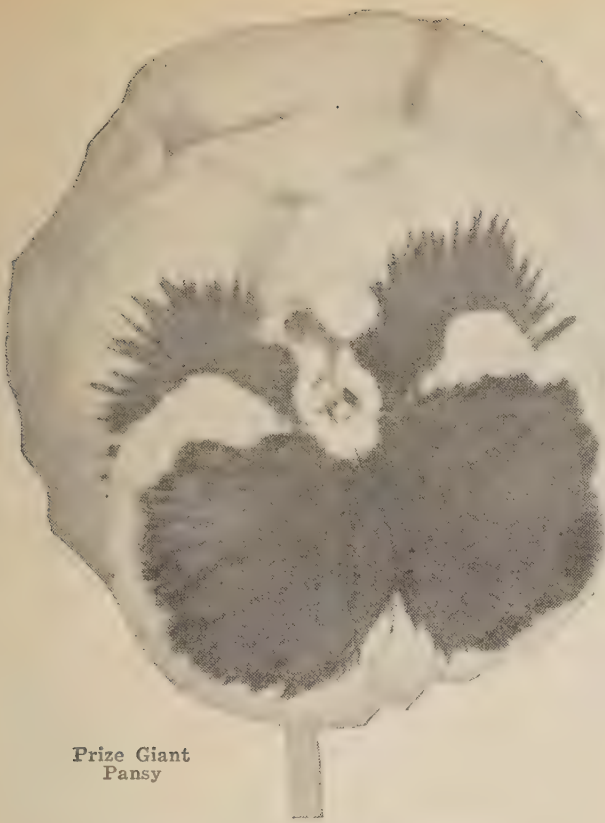
Giant Pansies

Annual or Biennial. 8 in. April-October

This beautiful flower is too well known to need any description. The seed we offer has been saved from the most distinct and best-named varieties. The higher priced sorts produce the largest flowers.

Pansies like a cold, moist situation. They thrive in a rich loamy soil containing leaf mold and cow manure, well-rotted or prepared in dry form. Sow the seed in well pulverized soil, covering the seed four times their size and firmly press the soil. When large enough transplant. Cultivate frequently.

For Summer blooming, sow seed indoors very early and transplant when 2 inches high or sow in the open ground in April. For early Spring blooming, sow seed in August or September and transplant 4 to 5 inches apart into cold frames or they may be wintered over in the open ground with protection of hay or straw. In the early Spring, transplant to their flowering beds to stand 9 inches apart. During dry weather, the bed should be watered daily.



Prize Giant Pansy

Prize Giant Pansies

5598 Mixed. Our finest mixture containing strains of exhibition size of the most beautiful colors and markings. Each year we add the latest prize-winning Giants. They are unsurpassed for gigantic flowers, perfect form, texture, and richness of colors.

Genuine Mastodon Pansies

5599 Jumbo Mixed. A special strain selected and developed by an Oregon grower. Very early blooming. Huge flowers, some 5 ins. in diameter. A well-balanced blend with many new and unique colors.

Ruffled or Frilled Pansies

5621 Masterpiece. The popular crinkled and heavily ruffled Pansy with overlapping petals of such heavy substance as to appear double. Many fascinating colors.

Swiss Giants

A magnificent strain which now supersedes the original Swiss Pansy. The plants are compact, rich green in color, exceptionally strong and robust, producing unusually large, round flowers with overlapping frilled petals. Stems are sturdy, well above the foliage, making them valuable for cutting.

5600 Alpenglöw. The reddest of all pansies. Cardinal shades with three dark blotches.

5601 Coronation Gold. Pure yellow with lower petals flushed golden orange.

5602 Giant White. The largest all white.

5603 Ullswater. The finest blue pansy. Rich blue with a blue-black blotch.

5605 Super Swiss Giant Mixed. Many unusual colors such as salmon, pink, blue, yellow and many shades of wine red, all beautifully blotched with contrasting deep colors.

Giant Trimardeau Pansies

5810 Mixed. A very showy class and popular for bedding. The plant is vigorous, compact, free blooming and has bright green foliage. The flowers are large and beautiful in form and colors; each flower has three large blotches.

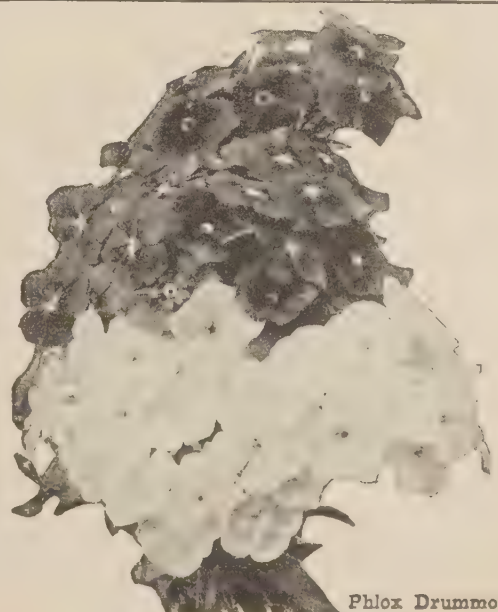
Phlox

Annual. June to Frost. For a bed of gay colors plant these brilliant annuals. They thrive in a sunny location and if faded flowers are removed will bloom until late frost. Seeds may be sown in the open ground after danger of frost is over.

Drummondii Grandiflora Varieties—15 in.

This is the finest type, having large heads of bloom as well as large individual flowers.

- 5970 Pure White.
- 5976 Shell Pink.
- 5987 Brilliant Rose.
- 5998 Bright Scarlet.
- 6009 Rich Crimson.
- 6010 Primrose.
- 6011 Soft Lilac.
- 6032 Mixed Grandiflora.
- 6045 Gigantea. Art Shades Mixed.



Phlox Drummondii

Petunias



Giant Single Fringed Petunias

Hardy Annual. 1 to 1½ ft. June to Frost

Petunias are the most adaptable long-flowering and colorful of garden annuals, thriving in dry seasons or wet, and in either heavy or light sandy soils. It is best to sow the Giant varieties indoors and transplant during the usual outdoor planting time. The seed is very fine, so cover with soil very lightly or simply press in with a flat board.

Culture—For seeds of Giant Petunias. They are expensive and the safest method is to start them indoors about eight weeks before the usual outdoor planting time. Plant in a flat box or pan filled with good sifted soil. Press them into the surface rather than cover with soil and place glass over the box to retain moisture. Take the glass off after the seed germinates to prevent dampening off. The very weak, slow growing plants produce the finest flowers; with care they will develop into strong plants.

Giant Single Fringed Petunias

5865 Mixed. A magnificent range of color. The largest of all Petunias and the most beautiful. The fringed flowers are 4 to 5 inches, deeply ruffled with large open throats exquisitely veined. Excellent for any purpose, and the many gay, bright colors make good cut flower material. Start seeds indoors.

Super Giant Double Fringed

5887 Mixed. Brilliant and fancy colors. A very fancy strain of large flowers, beautifully fringed, producing a large percentage of doubles. The finest double flowers are usually the weakest seedlings. Start seed indoors and give the seedlings good care at all times.

Large Single Plain Edged Petunias

5895. Mixed. A grand blend. The flowers of this type average 4 inches, they are not fringed, all are smooth edged and deeply-five-lobed. Start seed indoors.

Balcony or Large Bedding Petunias

These Petunias are suitable for any occasion, they are spreading in habit with long branches covered with blooms 2½ to 3 inches across. The popular type for trailing from hanging baskets, porch and balcony boxes. Desirable for bedding and cutting.

5953 Black Prince. Maroon.

5955 Blue. Violet blue.

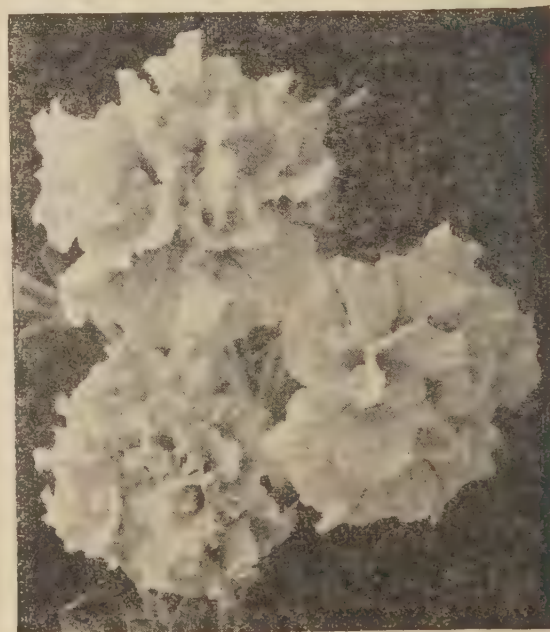
5959 Cornflower Blue. Rich blue.

5958 Crimson. Dark red.

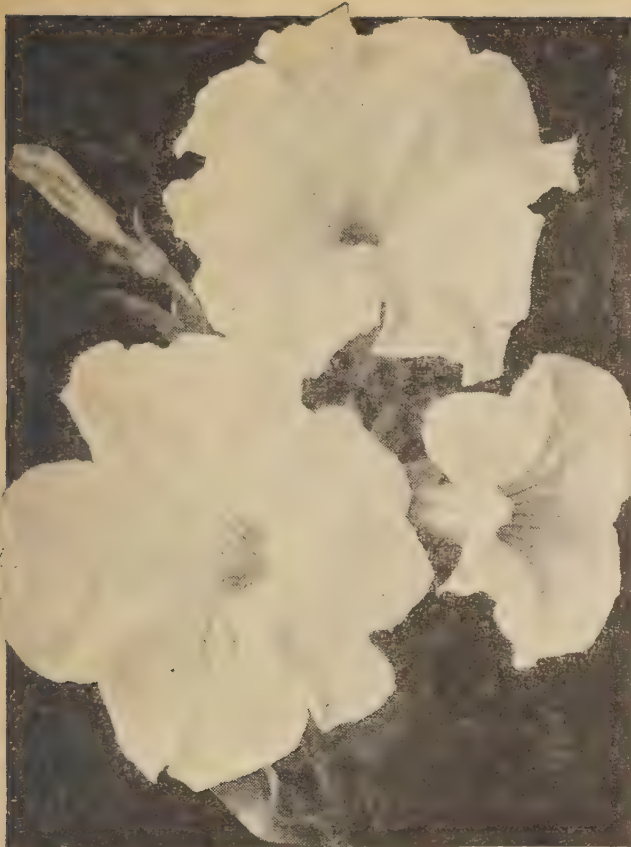
5956 Rose. Fiery rose.

5957 White. Pure white.

5960 Mixed.



Giant Double Fringed Petunias



Large Single Plain
Edged Petunias

Poppies

Successive Sowings Bring Blooms all Season

One of the grandest garden annuals. So easy to grow, that the mere throwing of seed on the ground will bring forth their gay, flaunting colors. Masses of beautiful hybrids have been evolved, vying with each other in glorious beauty. The annual varieties should be sown where they are to flower, as they will not stand transplanting. Sow seed thinly, cover lightly, and thin to 8 in. apart. Can be sown as late as June, but the best plants are those grown from early sowings when the soil is cool and moist. If the flowers are gathered early in the morning when the dew is on them, and the end of the stems dipped in hot water to stop bleeding, they will remain fresh for several days.

Single Annual Shirley Poppies—1½ ft.

6109 Mixed. This special strain is amazingly beautiful. It includes a very extensive range of appealing colors and artistic color combinations ranging from pure white to deep red.

Double Annual Shirley Poppies

6185 Mixed. 1½ ft. The same range of colors as the single Shirley.

POLYANTHUS Bunch Primrose

Hardy Perennial. 6 in. April-May

6364 Giant Mixed. Similar to Cowslip. Produces many showy flowers in large clusters and thrives in a moist location.

PORTULACA Rose Moss or Sun Plant

Annual. 6 in. June to Frost. A compact spreading plant bearing thousands of bright silky flowers, thriving on the poorest soil in very dry sun exposed places. Sow in beds, edgings, rockeries, between stepping stones, or broadcast over a sunny bank.

6365 Single Mixed.

6376 Double Mixed.

Petunias

Bedding Petunias—Dwarf Compact, 1 ft.

These are the medium size single flowers so effectively used in beds and borders. A gorgeous sight to see, these bushy little plants are covered with blooms from early Summer until frost. We suggest that you make plantings of Named varieties for color effectiveness.

5898 Blue Violet. Deep clear violet-blue.

5900 Celestial Rose. A beautiful rich satiny rose.

5901 Cream Star. Soft Creamy White.

5902 Glow. A very intense glowing carmine rose.

5903 Heavenly Blue. Silvery light blue.

5908 Rose of Heaven. Brilliant blooms of luminous rose.

5909 Cheerful. Clear salmon-pink.

5910 Rosy Morn. Soft, rose pink, white throat.

5911 Snow Queen. Pure white.

5913 Violacea. Deep velvety purple.

5920 Mixed. Contains only the more dwarf growing varieties.

Bedding Petunias—Spreading Type

1½ to 2 ft.

5954 Mixed. These single small flowering Petunias are produced on plants with long branches that trail and cover beds or terraces with a profusion of bloom. Flowers can be had without effort by simply broadcasting the seed where they are to bloom. Thin the seedlings to stand 10 inches apart.

Hardy Perennial Poppies

Iceland Poppies *Papaver Nudicaule*

6287 Mixed. 1 ft. May-October. Plants are of graceful neat habit with fern-like foliage producing their brilliant, fragrant flowers in profusion.

Oriental Poppies—2 to 3 ft., June

The magnificent foliage, sturdy stems, large cup-shaped flowers with crinkled petals, make them one of the showiest and effective flowers grown. Sow early in Spring. It is well to mark the place where they are planted, as the plants disappear in July and August, appearing again in cool weather. When this Fall growth starts, transplant to their permanent location.

6298 Orientale. Scarlet.

6310 Princess Victoria Louise. Salmon.

6354 Mixed.



Double Annual Shirley Poppies



Single Pyrethrum

PYRETHRUM Persian Daisy

Hardy Perennial. 1½ ft. May-June

6433 Single and Double Mixed. Very showy flowers of easy cultivation. Large daisy-like flowers in white and all shades of rose and pink. One of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers.

SALPIGLOSSIS Painted Tongue

Annual. 1½ ft. July to Frost

6550 Mixed. The funnel-shaped flowers, similar in shape to a Petunia, are rich in color tones and set off by veins of gold marking every petal. They are outstanding in appearance and attract instant attention. For best results transplant seedlings about 12 in. apart, in full sun and rich soil.



Salpiglossis

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

Annual. 2 to 3 ft. July to Frost. One of the handsomest flower plants for garden decoration; keeps the garden bright until late in the Fall. Fine for bedding. Seed should be sown indoors or in a hotbed and the young plants transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

6598 America or Globe of Fire. 2 ft. The earliest of all Scarlet Sage and a free and continuous bloomer. The most uniform in habit of growth, with bushy plants not growing over 2 ft., which makes it particularly valuable for beds or borders.

6565 Splendens—Scarlet Sage. 3 ft. Excellent for large beds and borders; brilliant scarlet.

6576 Bonfire. 2 ft. Very free bloomer, growing in a compact bush. The scarlet spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage.

PERENNIAL SALVIA, 2 Ft. July to Frost

6589 Farinacea—Blue Sage. Long spikes of light blue flowers. A perennial but best grown as an annual. Flowers may be dried and used as an everlasting.

6609 Patens—Blue Sage. Deep blue, a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse, tender perennial.



Salvia (Scarlet Sage)

Scabiosa

Mourning Bride or Pincushion

Annual. 2½ ft. July to Frost

6687 Large Flowering Double. Mixed. A favorite in every garden. Easy to grow, producing an enormous number of long, graceful stems crowned with 2-in. clusters of small flowers of the most delightful colors, white to rich velvety black purple. As a cut flower it is invaluable. Bees are very fond of its sweetness and it also attracts the most beautiful types of butterflies.

Perennial Scabiosa. 2½ ft. June-September

6698 Caucasica—Blue Bonnet. Color soft blue. Fine cut flower, lasting a long time.

6702 Caucasica Giant Hybrids. This variety has larger stems, heavier petals with ruffled and fringed edges. Colors range from dark blue to delicate lilac and mauve.



Large Flowering Scabiosa

SHASTA DAISY *Chrysanthemum Maximum*

Hardy Perennial. 2½ ft. June-July

6739 Alaska. Immense, daisy-like flowers with broad, pure glistening white petals carried on long strong stems.

6740 New Giant Double White. Beautifully shaped double flowers with fringed, curled and quilled petals.

STATICE *Everlasting*

Annual. 1½ ft. July to Frost. A beautiful flower for the border and popular in making winter bouquets. An ideal everlasting, retaining its true colors when dry.

6747 Russian—Suwarowii. Tail-like spikes, bright rose.

6748 Sinuata Mixed.

HARDY PERENNIAL—1½ ft. July to Frost

6744 Latifolia. Deep lavender.

STEVIA

6754 Serrata. Annual. 2 ft. September to Frost. Free-blooming plants, bearing a multitude of fragrant pure white flowers; suitable for Summer or Winter blooming; largely used for cutting.



Shasta Daisy Alaska

STOCKS *Gilliflower*

Annual. 1½ to 2 ft. July to Frost. Great favorites because of their charming colors, delightful fragrance and the abundance of blooms, whether grown for bedding purposes in Summer, or for greenhouse forcing in Winter. Seed should be sown indoors and the young plants transplanted to the open ground in rich soil when the weather becomes suitable. About 60% of the flowers will come double.

Large Flowering 10 Week Stocks

6865 Mixed. The leading class for outdoor bedding. Blooms earlier than the other types.

Cut and Come Again Stocks

6913 Mixed. Plants of robust growth and branching habit. If sown early commences blooming in June and continues until frost. Fine for cutting.

SUNFLOWER *Helianthus*

Annual. June to Frost. Remarkable for its stately growth and decorative effect. Suitable for shrubberies, woodlands and wild gardens.

6930 Miniature Mixed—Cut and Come Again. 4 ft. Plants of bush habit, producing a continuous succession of single flowers indispensable for cutting. The colors are golden yellow, pale yellow, cream white with dark centers and many with curiously twisted petals.

6932 Russian Mammoth. 6 ft. Gigantic single yellow flowers. They will make splendid shade and provide good food for poultry.

SWEET WILLIAM *Dianthus Barbatus*

Hardy Perennial. 1½ ft. May-June. Another old-time favorite because of its great mass of brilliant colors in white, pink, rose to dark red. They are easy to grow and delight in a good rich soil. The 2½-inch broad flower-heads are borne on 1-foot stems. Fine for cut flowers.

7521 Single White.

7554 Single Scarlet Beauty.

7580 Newport Pink. A distinct variety with lovely, large single flowers of a watermelon-pink or salmon-rose.

7576 Single Mixed.

7598 Giant Double Mixed.

7599 Dwarf Single Mixed. 6 in. Compact plants.



Single Sweet William



Summer Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas

PLANT EARLY. Annual Climber. 4 to 5 ft. May-July
One ounce will plant a single row of 25 feet.

Culture. They are of the easiest culture, but the most important requisite to bear in mind is that they should be sown very early in the Spring in rich, well-pulverized soil. Dig a trench 18 inches deep and enrich with well rotted stable manure or bone meal. Plant in rows 6 inches deep. Sow the seed and cover 2 inches, pressing the soil down firmly. Plenty of sunlight and fresh air are essential to the success of Sweet Peas.

As soon as the young seedlings are 2 inches high, thin out the young plants to 4 inches apart, as this will allow the air and light to circulate freely among the growing vines, resulting in larger flowers, longer stems, better color and more blooms. Continue filling in 2 inches of soil at a time until the trench is filled; the plants will then become thoroughly established to withstand warm weather and will continue flowering a much longer period than if sown in the ordinary way near the surface. When the plants are about 5 inches high, it is desirable to furnish some support for the vines to run upon, preferably a wire netting firmly supported by stakes to prevent sagging; but strings or brush are used with satisfactory results.

Sweet Peas should not be grown in same soil year after year. Another very important feature that must not be overlooked is the clipping off of the flowers as they mature and fade, for if they are allowed to remain, they form their seed pods and then mature and the vines die.

The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly once or twice a

week, preferably early in the morning or in the evening after sundown, is usually better than a light sprinkling.

Splendid results can be obtained in the Southern States by sowing in the Fall or early Winter. The plants become better established and the root growth stronger, prolonging the blooming period.

Summer Flowering Varieties for Garden Planting

This strain includes the largest and most beautifully formed Sweet Peas, measuring 2 to 2½ inches across. Three and often four handsome blossoms are borne on long, strong stems.

BLUE 7025 Chinese Blue. Deep blue. 7054 Fortune. Rich navy blue. 7064 Gleneagles. Silver blue. 7228 The Admiral. Dark violet.	MAROON 7230 The Sultan. Velvety black. MAUVE 7023 Chieftain. Satiny mauve.	RED 7194 Red Supreme. Crimson. 7232 The Cardinal. Scarlet. 7242 Welcome. Dazzling scarlet.
CERISE 7021 Charming. Rosy cerise. 7104 Jumbo. Deep cerise. 7234 Thriller. Cerise scarlet.	ORANGE 7182 Pirate Gold. Golden orange.	WHITE 7062 Gigantic. White. 7106 King White. Pure white.
CREAM 7027 Cream Gigantic. Cream. 7244 What Joy. Deep rich cream.	PINK 7102 Hebe. Bright pink. 7174 Peggy Ann. Salmon pink. 7180 Pinkie. Large rose pink.	Summer Flowering Spencer Mixture
LAVENDER 6952 Ambition. Rosy lavender. 7190 Powerscourt. Pure lavender.	PURPLE 7220 Royal Purple. Rich purple.	7209 This mixture includes all the best Spencer sorts and comprises a splendid range of colors.

Early Flowering Varieties For the Greenhouse and Early Outdoor Blooming.

Early Flowering Sweet Peas come into bloom outdoors before the summer heat arrives—3 to 4 weeks earlier than the Summer Flowering Spencer varieties. They are particularly adapted to the Southern States, and for earliest blooms outdoors in the North. Popular with florists for greenhouse culture.

BLUE 7384 Blue Bird. Violet blue. 7421 Navy Blue. Dark blue.	MAROON 7455 Othello. Maroon.	RED 7416 Grenadier. Dazzling scarlet. 7418 Mars. Ox-blood crimson.
CERISE 7377 Appolo. Soft salmon cerise. 7414 Celestial. Cerise salmon rose.	ORANGE 7383 Ball's Orange Improved. Glowing orange. PINK 7386 Bridesmaid. Silvery pink. 7456 Shirley Temple. Soft rose pink.	WHITE 7417 Hope. Pure white. 7457 Snowstorm Improved. White.
LAVENDER 7419 Memory. Giant lavender.	7413 Florist Rose. Pure rose pink.	Early Spencer Mixture 7509 A mixture of all colors.

Verbenas

Annual. 1 ft. June to Frost. These garden favorites have been marvelously improved in size and vivid coloring. The trusses are of the largest size, rich in color, free-blooming and of vigorous habit. For quick results sow the seed early in the house or hot-bed and transplant to beds, borders or in window or porch boxes. If sown outdoors in May they bloom from the end of July until frost.

7710 Giant-Flowering Mixed. A marvelous mixture of robust, spreading growth, 8 to 12 in. high, 2½ ft. and more across. Large trusses, the individual blooms of which measure over 1 in. across.

VERONICA Speedwell

Hardy Perennial. 1-2 ft. June-September

7754 Spicata. A graceful hardy border plant growing about 2 feet high and producing long narrow spikes of small delightful bright blue flowers.

VINCA ROSEA Periwinkle or Old Maid

Annual. 1 ft. June to Frost

7798 Mixed. Attractive, bushy plants with shining light green foliage which may be used for bedding outdoors in Summer or as pot plants in window garden and greenhouses.

VIOLA Tufted Pansies

Hardy Perennial. 6 in. May-July

5854 Mixed. A very delightful miniature pansy with a violet fragrance and blooming very freely. The colors are clear and distinct and effective where a mass of color is desired.



Giant-Flowering Verbenas

THUNBERGIA Black-Eyed Susan

Annual Vine. 5 ft. July to Frost

7610 Fine Mixed. A very delightful slender trailing vine with neat green foliage, and 1¼-inch yellow or white flowers, with dark or black centers. A splendid plant for hanging baskets and porch boxes.

TRITOMA Flame Flower, Red Hot Poker

Hardy Perennial. 3 ft. August-October

7632 Hybrida Mixed. In late Summer and Fall the garden is illuminated by magnificent, foot-long spikes of orange-red flowers. Hardy in the open ground south of Philadelphia. In the north dig up and store in sand in the cellar over Winter.



Veronica Spicata

WALLFLOWER

Cheiranthus Cheiri

Tender Perennial. 1½ ft. July Frost. Deliciously fragrant flowers in brilliant oriental colorings. Requires coldframe protection where winters are cold.

7832 Single Mixed.

7843 Double Mixed.

Wild Garden Annuals

7854 Mixture. This is a mixture of easily grown annuals, which thrive with little care; they are not wild flowers nor weedy. They may be sown along fences, embankments or rough ground. The cheery flowers will change an unsightly corner into a gay, beautiful place.



Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)

Giant Double Zinnias



California Giant Zinnia

Zinnia Youth and Old Age Hardy Annual. June to Frost.

Zinnias, the most gorgeous of annuals, remarkable for the duration and profusion of their flowers, furnishing an abundance of extremely double flowers of varied and brilliant colors the entire Summer; each flower keeping perfect for weeks before fading. During the past few years there has been a great revival of interest in the Zinnia flower, commonly known as "Youth and Old Age." Plant breeders have tried to excel one another in improving the existing forms and are bringing new ones each year to the attention of the flower lover. All the various types are handsome in shape, sturdy, and meet every garden need for beds, borders and cut flowers.

They are easy to grow, doing well almost anywhere with little care.

Sow seed early in the Spring in the open ground when all danger of frost has passed, in good rich soil, covering about one-half inch deep. When the young plants are 2 inches high, thin to 12 to 18 inches apart each way, as they are robust growers and require a large amount of space to attain maximum size. For a late planting, seed sown up to the middle of July will bloom in September, giving the garden a renewed wealth of color at a time when other flowers and plants are beginning to fade.

California Giant Zinnias

3 ft. A very special strain of Zinnia producing immense blooms—4 to 5 inches across not being unusual. The double flowers are semi-globular in shape and are produced abundantly all Summer until late Autumn. Although tall and erect in growth, they require no support, being sturdy and deep rooted. Fine as a cut flower or for bedding purposes.

- 8180 Cerise Queen. Beautiful shade cerise rose.
- 8204 Daffodil. Bright canary yellow.
- 8178 Enchantress. Light rose, center deep rose.
- 8177 Salmon Queen. Distinct salmon-rose.
- 8182 Miss Wilmott. Bright rose pink.
- 8187 Orange King. Beautiful rich orange-red.
- 8189 Orange Queen. Golden yellow.
- 8209 Purity. A clean pure white.
- 8210 Rose Queen. Rose, center deep rose-red.
- 8212 Scarlet Queen. A rich striking shade.
- 8213 Violet Queen. Deep purple.
- 8232 Giant Mixed.

Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias

3 ft. This wonderful big Zinnia is the latest development in this popular annual. The plants produce mammoth double flowers averaging 4 to 6 inches across by 2 inches in depth, and in form it is like a perfect decorative Dahlia. Of vigorous growth it produces an abundance of brilliant colored flowers throughout the Summer and early Fall.

- 8105 Canary Bird. Bright canary yellow.
- 8109 Crimson Monarch. Crimson-scarlet.
- 8107 Dream. Deep lavender.
- 8110 Exquisite. Light rose, center a deep rose.
- 8121 Golden Dawn. A rich orange-yellow.
- 8128 Luminosa. Bright deep pink.
- 8127 Illumination. The best deep rose.
- 8130 Oriole. A striking two-color effect in orange and gold.
- 8132 Polar Bear. The best pure white.
- 8143 Scarlet Flame. Dazzling bright scarlet.
- 8165 Mixed.



Fantasy Zinnias

Fantasy Zinnias

Chrysanthemum Flowered

8250 Mixed. 2½ to 3 ft. A fascinating Zinnia, graceful and interesting, which is quite distinct from the more formal Zinnias. The rounded medium-sized 3-inch flowers are composed of a mass of shaggy ray-like petals which give a delicate and refined appearance. Excellent for cutting.

Giant Zinnias

Super Crown of Gold Pastel Tints

8174 Mixture. 3 ft. The best in improved Giant Zinnias. Beautiful and striking. Flowers are large and showy, 5 to 5½ ins. in diameter. Strictly a mixture of pastel tints in a wide color range of pastel shades in peach and buff, lively cerise salmon, as well as pure white and cream. All the flowers carry the characteristic Crown O'Gold markings with two-toned effects; that is, each petal of the flower is overlaid at the base with a deep golden yellow, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. Delightfully soft, yet colorful. Unexcelled as a cut flower for home or exhibition purposes.



Scabiosa Flowered Zinnias

Scabiosa-Flowered Zinnias

8240 Mixed. 2½ to 3 ft. A distinct flower resembling the annual Scabiosa and similar in form to the flowers of Harmony Mari-gold. Medium sized flowers 2 ins. across, have a rounded center, flanked by one or two rows of broad guard petals. Ideal for cut flower arrangements.

Dwarf Double Zinnias

Cut and Come Again

8021 Mixed. 2 ft. Considered the best Zinnia for bedding. Forms large bushy plants, bearing large perfect double flowers in good clear distinct colors.



Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

Pastel Tints of Lilliput Zinnias

8056 Mixed. 1½ ft. The attractive pastel shades are particularly fine for bouquets in the home. Lovely soft shades of apricot, peach, creamy yellow, shell pink, delicate salmon, light rose and orchid.

Gaillardia-Flowered Zinnias

8285 Gaillardia Flowered Mixed. 2 ft. Flowers resemble a Double Gaillardia. 2 ins. in diameter, bicolors, mellow tones, fine for cutting.

WHEN TO PLANT IN VICINITY OF PHILADELPHIA

MARCH

Sow Indoors	Set Out
Ageratum	May 1
Antirrhinum (Snap dragon)	May 15
Asters	May 10
Celosia (Cockscomb)	May 1
Hollyhock	May 10
Pansy	May 1
Petunia	May 1
Salvia	May 1
Stocks (Gilliflower)	May 15
Verbena	May 1
Wallflower	May 1
Sow Outdoors	Sweet Peas

APRIL

All those listed for March may also be planted in April and, in addition, the following:

Sow Indoors	Set Out
Alyssum	May 1
Calendula	May 1
Cosmos, Late	May 1
Dahlias	May 1
Delphinium	May 15
Gourds	May 1
Helianthus (Sunflower)	May 1
Marigold	May 1
Mignonette	May 1
Nicotiana	May 1
Phlox Drummondii	May 1
Poppy, Iceland	May 15
Ricinus (Castor-Oil Plant)	May 10
Salpiglossis	May 10
Scabiosa	May 1
Zinnia	May 1
Sow Outdoors	Nasturtiums

MAY

This is the month of outdoor sowing and planting. The following list of flowers comprises those which may be sown in the open, and which will mature into perfection before frosty weather sets in.

Sow Outdoors

Sweet Alyssum
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft

Centaurea (Bachelor's Button)
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Cosmos, Early
Delphinium
Dianthus (China Pinks)
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)
Gaillardia (Blanketflower)
Ornamental Gourds
Helianthus (Sunflower)
Larkspur, Annual
Lupins, Annual
Marigold
Mignonette
Morning-Glory
Nasturtiums
Petunia
Poppy
Portulaca
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Verbena
Zinnia and all other annuals.

JUNE

This is the month to sow perennials. The varieties listed below can easily be grown from seed. All of them may be sown from June till middle of September.

Alyssum saxatile compactum
Asters, Hardy
Coreopsis
Campanula (Bluebells)
Candytuft, Sempervirens
Poppies, Iceland
Poppies, Oriental
Sweet William

JULY

This is the most important month for sowing some flower seeds. The following biennials, if sown in July and transplanted in August or September, will flower the following spring.

Bellis perennis (English Daisies)
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
And All Perennials



Lilliput Zinnias

Baby Zinnias

Pompon or Double Lilliput

1½ ft. This charming little Zinnia has become very popular. It is used for bedding or borders and bears a profusion of small, very double, globular flowers about 1 inch in diameter, very brilliant in color. They are beautiful plants and bloom all Summer until late Fall.

8046 Flesh Pink.	8050 Crimson Gem.
8047 Scarlet Gem.	8051 Salmon Rose.
8048 Canary Gem.	8052 White Queen.
8049 Golden Gem.	8055 Black Ruby.
	8054 Mixed.



Gaillardia Flowered Zinnias

Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

Some of the most beautiful flowers we have are grown from Spring and early Summer planted bulbs or roots. Their culture is very easy and they flower with great certainty during Summer and Fall. We supply only the highest quality stock.

AMARYLLIS

The Amaryllis produces showy flowers that are handsome and very attractive, resembling Lilies. They are very easily grown in pots for blooming in the house during the Winter and early Spring.

Culture. Amaryllis should be potted as soon as received. Pot the bulbs singly in 6-inch pots in good garden soil enriched with bone meal or well-decomposed cow manure. Add sufficient sharp sand to make the soil loose and friable. Cover only to the shoulder of the bulb, leaving the neck protruding. Water sparingly and keep in a dark place at 50 to 60 degrees temperature for about a month until well rooted, then expose to full sun and water daily, taking care to provide ample drainage. It is essential for good bloom that the roots become crowded in the pot. For this reason do not shift to a larger pot when the roots appear to be cramped, as they require very little soil. After the blooms die, place the pots outdoors plunging the pots in the open border where they will be exposed to full sunshine and produce a nice growth of leaves. To rest a bulb is to allow a period for dormancy, hence in the early Fall remove the pot to a cool cellar, stop watering and allow the foliage to dry. Allow them to rest until early Winter, then prepare them to bloom again. Repotting is not necessary though it is essential to work some bone meal or liquid cow manure in the soil.

Giant-flowered Hybrids. 3 to 3½ inch. The finest of the Amaryllis family. These bulbs produce four to six trumpet-like blooms on strong stems. The colors range from beautiful markings of rose, red and crimson on pure white grounds as well as solid colors of crimson, cherry-red, red, rich scarlets and maroon. We cannot supply separate colors.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

They Thrive in Shade or Partial Shade

These beautiful wax-like flowers are gigantic in size, measuring 4 to 6 inches across. The brilliant, vivid colors are rare in beauty and contrast well with the rich exotic foliage. They are very useful, for every garden has shaded spots where the average flower will not grow. Such places are ideal for this flower; yet it will make a dazzling show in the open.

Culture. In the Spring the dormant tubers show pink swellings at the center of the crown. They should then be planted outdoors late in May, 10 inches apart, or in pots indoors in March or April and later transplanted outside to give earlier blooms. Plant in rich loose soil, preferably leaf mold, being sure the drainage is good and that the tuber is so placed that the top center is above the soil. Water sparingly, increasing the moisture supply after the first leaves form. Too early or too deep planting may kill the tuber. The bulbs or tubers must be lifted in the fall after the first heavy frost has killed the foliage. Store in a cool dry, frost-proof cellar until planting time.

Single Begonias. Crimson, salmon, pink, scarlet, white and yellow.

Double Begonias. Crimson, salmon, pink, scarlet, white and yellow.



Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear)

GOLDEN YELLOW CALLA LILIES

Mammoth Bulbs. The best Yellow Calla with flowers as large as the popular white winter-flowering variety, but of a rich, golden yellow, velvety texture. The foliage is dark green with translucent creamy white spots which give the plant a very ornamental appearance.

Culture. Splendid as a pot plant grown indoors early, or for growing outdoors in the open border or for a shaded location. If planted when the ground is warm in good rich loam, they will flower during the Summer months. When the tops are killed by frost, dig and store in a cool frost-proof cellar.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Elephant's Ear

Mammoth Bulbs. A fine tropical plant that is easily grown with large rich green leaves, often measuring 3 to 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide. They are an effective center for flower beds or for irregular beds as an ornamental lawn display.

Culture. Caladiums are easily grown in any good garden soil. Plant outdoors when the soil is warm, about the middle of May. To obtain the best results they should be planted where they will obtain plenty of water and an abundance of rich compost. Take up before frost, cut off the old stems and store in a cool, dry frost-proof place until time for spring planting.



Giant Flowered Hybrid Amaryllis



Cannas

CANNAS

The most popular of all bedding plants making a brilliant and effective show during the entire Summer until late Fall. They produce large, conspicuous clusters of orchid-like flowers in the widest range of gay and bright colors, with a rich tropical foliage in green or bronze shades. They are most effective when planted in masses of one variety.

Culture. No other class of tender bulb is so easily grown. They succeed in sunny positions in any kind of soil and respond quickly to liberal treatment. Cannas are gross feeders and for best results the beds should be spaded deeply, using a generous amount of well-decomposed manure and bone meal. Plant the dormant roots when the ground is warm, spacing them 2 feet apart and set them with the "eye" just above the ground. They may be started in pots and later transplanted outside to give earlier blooms.

AMBASSADOR. 3½ ft. Bears immense trusses of brilliant cherry red flowers set off by bronzy foliage.

CITY OF PORTLAND. 3½ ft. Bright rosy-pink, a free-flowering vigorous bloomer. Green foliage.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. 4 ft. Rated finest of all yellows. Large lemon-yellow flowers, faint red dots, luxuriant green foliage.

HUNGARIA. 3½ ft. Rich peach blossom pink, a continuous bearer. Flowers very large with immense petals. Leaves bluish green.

KING HUMBERT. "King of All." 4 ft. Always a sensation, bearing immense brilliant scarlet flowers in gigantic trusses. Handsome, broad, tropical foliage of a rich coppery bronze.

THE PRESIDENT. 4 ft. This gorgeous variety produces giant flowers of a rich glowing scarlet color, often measuring 7 inches across when fully opened.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. 4 ft. A green-leaved sport of the King Humbert. It has the same habit and growth and free-flowering qualities, but the flowers are a deep rich yellow spotted and blotched with bright red.

WYOMING. 6 ft. Orange flowers of a rich, glossy sheen. Bronze foliage.

Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS

In Mixture Only. Few, if any, of the Summer foliage plants equal the Fancy-leaved Caladiums in their rich, tropical color combinations. During the Summer months they are excellent for window or porch boxes, or for outdoor beds in shady or semi-shady locations.

Culture. Being of a tropical nature, they require a warm temperature and it is safe to plant outdoors the latter part of May. For earlier results, start indoors using a well-drained sandy loam. Cover the bulb about one-quarter of an inch, water sparingly and keep at 70 degrees. When the first leaves begin to show color, transplant to 5 or 6 inch pots, depending upon the size of the bulbs. A mixture of leaf mold and well-decomposed cow manure gives the best results. Increase watering as the plants grow, for they require plenty of moisture to attain perfection. If indoor pot grown bulbs are raised for the garden, transplant outdoors after the weather is warm, preferably to a shady location. In the autumn, rest the bulb, remove to a dry warm cellar, stop watering and allow the foliage to dry. Replant in the Spring.

CINNAMON VINE

Large Select Roots. A beautiful, rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. The attractive bright glossy green leaves are heart-shaped and the growth of vine will run 25 to 40 feet in a season. It is perfectly hardy, the stem dying down in Winter, but growing with great rapidity in the Spring.

Culture. The long, tuberous roots may be planted at any time during the Spring, placing them in an upright position and deep enough so that the eye or sprout is covered with two inches of soil. They will thrive in any soil.



Decorative Dahlia

Dahlias



Miniature Dahlias

COLOSSAL DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

FD., Formal Decorative. ID., Informal Decorative. The flowers are giant in size and perfect of form carried on strong stiff stems. They are vigorous, healthy growers, free flowering and highly effective for display in the garden, cutting for house decoration, and for exhibition work.

BARBAROSA. FD., Bloom 7 x 5 ins., Bush 4 ft. The brightest scarlet in Dahliadom. Full centers and strong stems.

GOLDEN PRINCE. ID., Bloom 10 x 5 ins., Bush 4 ft. Color, a rich gold, blended peach, general effect being bronze with gold center.

HASLEROVA. FD., Bloom 7½ x 4 ins., Bush 4 ft. Light lavender flecked with purple.

JERSEY BEAUTY. FD., Bloom 6½ x 4, Bush 6½ ft. This beautiful pink is undoubtedly the most universally grown dahlia. Perfect form, long stems, excellent keeper and profuse.

KENTUCKY SUN. FD., Bloom 7 x 5 ins., Bush 4½ ft. Clear light lemon yellow. Green glossy foliage.

MRS. GEORGE LeBOUTILLIER. ID., Bloom 11 x 5 ins., Bush 5 ft. Beautiful carmine red. A winner in the shows.

PINK GIANT. ID., Bloom 9 x 5 ins., Bush 5½ ft. Bright Tyrian pink. An early profuse bloomer.

RUDOLF'S GIANT. ID., Bloom 12 x 7 ins., Bush 4½ ft. Buff with apricot and pink suffusions. Good size and depth. Sturdy plant.

THE GOVERNOR. FD., Bloom 11 x 6 ins., Bush 5½ ft. Bright sulphur yellow with long broad petals, long strong stems, and excellent form.

VOLCANO. FD., Bloom 11 x 7, Bush 4½ ft. An orange flame red which holds its color in the sun. Foliage is heavy and leathery. Keeps well. Perfect stems.

WATCHUNG GIANT, ID., Bloom 11 x 6 ins., Bush 6 ft. Deep amber yellow suffused orange cadmium. A rugged grower, profuse in blooms.

WHITE WINNER. ID., Bloom 8 x 4 ins., Bush 4½ ft. An excellent white with extra good substance. Early and profuse, and very satisfactory for cutting.

The ease with which the garden lover can successfully grow Dahlias makes them very popular. Modern Dahlias have many admirers. Each year newly developed varieties in endless shades and combinations of colors are recognized and we offer those having the most merit.

Culture. Dahlias will grow in any good soil, but do best in a light loam or sandy loam. Prepare the ground by deep digging and use well-rotted manure, bone meal and a top dressing of lime. After the ground is warm plant the roots on their side with eyes pointing upward, setting them 3 inches deep and 3 feet apart. Watering is unnecessary, but frequent cultivation is desirable. Never allow the soil to crust and cultivate after rain. When plants are 6 to 8 inches high, pinch out the center shoot to induce branching.

In the Fall, after plants are blackened by the first frost, cut the tops off, lift the tubers carefully with a digging fork and let them dry out for a few hours. Then store in a cool frost-proof cellar or shed, until the Spring. To prevent shriveling, cover with dry sand or soil.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

C., Straight Cactus; IC., Incurved Cactus; SC., Semi-Cactus

These have long pointed petals which in some varieties are straight and in others incurved. Included in this class are semi-cactus, having broad petals at their base, but recurved at the tips, giving them a pointed appearance.

BALLERINA. C., Bloom 7½ x 4 ins., Bush 5 ft. Light salmon orange, suffused peach red.

HILLSIDE GOLD. SC., Bloom 7½ x 4 ins., Bush 3½ ft. Golden yellow with an apricot glow of sheer beauty.

LADY IN RED. SC., Bloom 8 x 5 ins., Bush 5 ft. Bright scarlet red. Fine form and color.

SAALANDS HEIMKEHR. C., Bloom 7 x 4 ins., Bush 3 ft. Deep rose pink, shading to pale yellow at center of flower.

POMPON OR BABY DAHLIAS

These dainty little Dahlias are a miniature form of the Ball type. The flowers are under 2 inches in diameter and the plants are small, of branching type, 2½ to 3½ ft. in height producing an endless profusion of flowers. They are splendid cut flowers for the home, particularly for table where the size and daintiness makes them most appealing.

BETTY ANNE. Soft rose pink.

EDITH MUELLER. Apricot and peach red.

HELEN ANITA. Beautiful lilac with white center.

HONEY. Primrose yellow edged red.

JOE FETTE. Pure white.

MORNING MIST. White, rosy lavender center.

YELLOW GEM. Canary yellow.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS

These little gems are excellent for the garden and yield an abundance of cut flowers for house and for basket arrangements. They do not need any disbudding and can be planted rather close. Blooms 3 to 4 ins. Bushes 2½ to 4½ ft.

BUCKEYE BABY. Golden buff, shaded red.

FAIRY. Soft violet rose, mauve at tips.

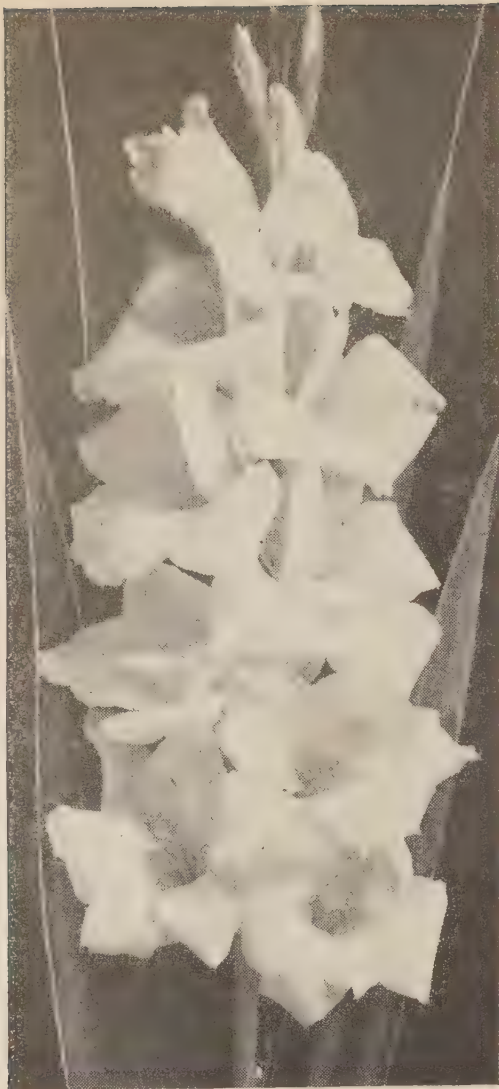
LITTLE DIAMOND. Pink.

PEGGY LINDLEY. Golden orange.

PINK LASSY. Soft rose pink with light cream center.

SNOWSPRITE. Glistening white.

SYLVIA. Deep carmine.



Gladiolus

GLOXINIAS

These showy plants make excellent house plants and flower profusely during May and June.

Culture. Gloxinias are not difficult to grow and they will flourish luxuriantly in a soil of one part loam, one part leaf mold and one part sharp sand with a sprinkling of fine bone meal. Plant in 4-inch pots, being sure to give the best of drainage. Place in a warm window and keep moderately moist, but do not water to excess. Be careful to keep water off the leaves and to shade the plants from direct sunlight as the season advances. **In Mixture Only.**

HARDY GARDEN LILIES

Culture.—Lilies thrive in any good garden soil with good drainage. Plant on their side instead of upright 6 to 8 ins. deep, with 1 in. of sand beneath, over and around each bulb, then cover with soil. Decomposed manure should never come in contact with the bulb, but may be placed 4 ins. underneath. They like partial shade and appear best when planted in groups against a background of low shrubs or scattered through the perennial border.

REGALE. Regal Lily. 3 to 4 feet. A gorgeous lily producing immense, trumpet-shaped, sweet-scented ivory-white flowers shading to yellow in the center, with a pink tinge in the outer edges. Blooms in August.

Gladiolus

Gladiolus are the most popular of all the Summer blooming bulbs. Their charm and wealth of color are enjoyed in any garden. Plant them in borders, solid beds and among shrubbery. For cut flowers they are unexcelled. In cutting it is best to cut the spike when the first flower opens. The balance of buds will develop when placed in water and thus prolong the blooming period.

Culture. They can be grown with very little effort, as they thrive well in all ordinary garden soils in any sunny, airy location. Plant the bulbs, top up, 4 inches deep and at least 6 inches apart as early in the Spring as the ground is fit to work. A continuous succession of flowers may be enjoyed until frost by successive plantings every two weeks until late June. Gladiolus appreciate plenty of moisture and thorough cultivation during the growing season. Lift the bulbs in the fall after the foliage begins to turn color and dies down; allow them to dry in the sun, then separate the useless old bulb and dead foliage from the new bulb. Store the new bulb in a cool dry frost-proof place until time for Spring planting. To control Gladiolus thrips, spray regularly with Nicotine Pyrox.

Pink Shades

BAGDAD. Smoky old rose, blending to a lighter throat.

BEACON. Dark rose with cream blotch, slightly ruffled.

PICARDY. The finest and the most outstanding pink. Enormous blooms, eight open at one time. Color a clear, soft, shrimp-pink without flecking.

ROSA VAN LIMA. Pure self-colored light pink. Many flowers open at one time. Strong grower.

Red Shades

DR. F. E. BENNETT. Fiery orange scarlet with white spear-head markings. Very showy.

EXCELLENCE. Fiery red. Extremely early; large size and uniform color.

KASSEL. Large dark scarlet, pointed petals.

REWI FALLU. Early deep blood-red. Very large blooms on a tall straight spike.

Lilac and Purple Shades

CHARLES DICKENS. A beautiful glowing red-purple with deeper velvety blotch.

MINUET. A beautiful orchid tone. The best in light lavender Glads.

PELEGRINA. Extremely dark velvety blue.

Yellow Shades

BIT O' HEAVEN. Flaming orange and yellow.

GOLDEN DREAM. Clear, deep golden yellow flowers on strong, tall stems.

GOLD DUST. Clear yellow.

White Shades

FAIR ANGEL. Immense snow-white blooms without a trace of any other color.

MAID OF ORLEANS. Milk-white with creamy throat. Large well formed spikes.

Mixtures of Gladiolus

RAINBOW MIXTURE. A wide range of the different shades, blends and colors, carefully selected and mixed in proper proportion of color to please the most critical.

MADEIRA OR MEXICAN VINE

Very useful for porches and arbors because of its rapid growth and freedom from insects. The leaves are heart-shaped, thick, glossy and light green in color. Racemes of feathery white fragrant flowers are produced in profusion.

Culture. Plant any time during the Spring, placing them in an upright position and covering with two inches of soil.

TUBEROSES

EXCELSIOR DOUBLE PEARL. Large Size Bulbs. The flowers are waxy-white, double and highly fragrant.

Culture. Plant in good rich loam where the ground is warm, selecting a sunny location.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Plants Will Be Shipped at Planting Time

This class embraces the most beautiful varieties of all Roses. They bloom from June to October. All have long-pointed buds on strong stems which make them valuable as cut flowers. The glossy foliage, gorgeous colors and lovely fragrance of the flowers make them a constant source of pleasure.

Plants we offer are specially selected stock of the best quality. They are strong two-year, field-grown plants and vigorous growers, blooming the first season they are planted. In the late Fall before the ground freezes, hill the soil about the plants as high as possible. Later, protect with a layer of light litter which will insure their safety during Winter.

AMI QUINARD. Tall plants with highly fragrant, black-crimson roses.

BETTY UPRICHARD. This lovely rose is one of the most popular garden varieties. Perfectly shaped, long pointed buds borne on long strong stems. A free bloomer with long lasting qualities when open. The buds are copper-red and open to a brilliant orange-carmine on outer petals with salmon reflexes. The fragrance is rich and spicy.

BRIARCLIFF. Extra large; perfect form; exquisite deep rose-pink, lighter on outer petals. Fragrant.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. Large, double, fragrant red flowers, produced in abundance throughout the season.

CONDESSA DE SASTAGO. Countless globular golden buds, striped brilliant red, turn to big fragrant Roses of Copper-scarlet within, reversed pure golden yellow.

E. G. HILL. Beautiful long buds of perfect form. Vigorous, free flowering, producing flowers of a dazzling scarlet.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Perfectly formed blooms of clear brilliant pink, slightly suffused with yellow. Intensely fragrant; strong stems.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Well formed buds that develop into full open flowers of red and soft velvety crimson, shading to vivid cerise.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. This Rose charms continuously with its delightful crimson color. One of the finest, most richly fragrant everblooming red Roses.

GENERAL MacARTHUR. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet. Very sweet scented.



Red Radiance

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Blooms in open clusters with the utmost freedom throughout the entire season. The color is a rich scarlet shading to a velvety crimson.

JOANNA HILL. A splendid clear yellow rose with golden heart. Long pointed buds open to large, full, semi-double, attractive flowers.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A very popular Rose of soft pearly white, tinted with lemon in the center.

McGREDY'S SCARLET. The fragrant flowers are brilliant scarlet, orange-yellow at base of petals, the upper portions being lightly touched with crimson, varying somewhat in color under changing weather conditions.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. A splendid combination of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow. Lovely buds and shapely blooms borne on long, strong stems. A vigorous grower with clean handsome foliage and blooming liberally throughout the entire season.

RADIANCE. One of the most gorgeous American sorts introduced. Grows sturdily and blooms profusely; in color a brilliant pink with salmon-pink and yellow shadings at the base of the petals.

RED RADIANCE. An even better Rose than its parent, Radiance, in habit, bearing big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong canes which are freely produced all Summer until frost. Foliage excellent.

SOUV. de CLAUDIUS PERNET. The most satisfactory yellow Rose ever produced. A vigorous grower, erect branching habit, long pointed buds carried on stiff stems. A sunflower-yellow color, deeper in the center, without any colors blending.

SYRACUSE. An outstanding rose in the brilliance of its bright crimson hue.

TALISMAN. Brilliant orange-red buds open to a large, high-pointed double bloom of glowing golden-yellow, stained with copper-red and orange-rose on the inside of the petal.



Souv. de Claudius Pernet

Hardy Climbing Roses

Plants Will Be Shipped at Planting Time

Climbing Roses are popular everywhere and much in demand to beautify every garden. They are used for arbors, fences, pergolas, Summer houses, terraces, screening unsightly views; in fact, they are a source of comfort to the home owner. Fragrant, hardy, quick-growing, permanent and easily pruned, they will find a place in every garden. In the Spring, cut out old or dead wood and shorten the laterals and long shoots to make the growth conform to the space to be covered. A severe pruning in July, after they have finished blooming, is beneficial. This will encourage a vigorous growth which will give an abundance of flowers the next season.



Paul's Scarlet Climber

CLIMBING CALEDONIA. Has beautifully shaped, long snow-white buds which open to fine double flowers.

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. A brilliant dark red Rose of magnificent size and perfect form. Vigorous grower, heavy bloomer.

CLIMBING PINK RADIANCE. Of the same color and fragrance as the popular variety whose name it bears. Free flowering and an early bloomer, flowers being borne either singly or in clusters of three.

CLIMBING PRESIDENT HOOVER. Large flowers of a very charming combination of cerise-pink, flame-scarlet and yellow. Very fragrant.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. A beautiful fragrant rose with well-shaped, large, double flowers of a clear cerise-red. Very popular as it blooms freely and grows vigorously.

CLIMBING TALISMAN. Red and gold. A sport of the famous Talisman Rose with multicolored blooms.

CONDESSA DE SASTAGO. Fiery copper shaded to rich gold. Beautiful form and very free blooming.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. The most popular red-flowered climber of the day. No other Rose in any class can compare with it for brilliancy of color. The semi-double flowers are large, well shaped and a vivid scarlet-red, retaining its color without fading longer than any other Rose.

PRIMROSE. A real hardy yellow rambler retaining its glowing primrose yellow color. Fine for cutting.

Fruits for the Home

GRAPES

Extra Strong Two-year-old Plants

CACO. A cross between the Catawba and Concord. In quality it surpasses the luscious flavor of the Catawba, while it is as early and prolific as the Concord. The color is a rich wine-red.

CONCORD. The most popular variety in America. The vines are covered with bunches of large, black grapes juicy and sweet.

CATAWBA. One of the best varieties, responding quickly to good culture. Vines productive bearing large, long, broad clusters of dull purplish-red grapes.

MOORE'S EARLY. A good early, with large black fruit.

NIAGARA. The best white grape ripening in mid-season. Flavor similar to the Concord.

WORDEN. Large black grapes similar, but ten days earlier than Concord.

BLACKBERRIES

EL DORADO. A fine, large berry, jet black, mild and sweet, melting in the mouth.

RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND. Berries black, ripening in mid-season.

LATHAM. A standard red variety producing large berries during June and July.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING. Here is a red-fruited variety that will continue to bear until freezing weather.

STRAWBERRIES

PREMIER. A very early, of good size and flavor.

BIG JOE. A mid-season variety, large sweet fruit.

DORSETT. An early variety with large, firm berries.

Everbearing Strawberries

MASTODON. The largest, tastiest, and heaviest yielding of all the Everbearing varieties. It yields beautiful red, firm fruit from June to frost.

We will furnish the best plants available and we will not be responsible or make any adjustment on plants which fail to grow.

Fertilizers for Lawn and Garden



ADCO. A powder which, when mixed in the compost pile with vegetable refuse, grass clippings, leaves, etc., will produce an odorless manure in four months. 25 lbs. makes $\frac{1}{2}$ ton manure.

BONE MEAL. Excellent for top-dressing lawns, the beneficial results can be noted for a long time. A very desirable fertilizer for roses, flowering shrubs, fruit bushes and trees. Apply 800 to 1000 lbs. per acre. 5 lbs. for every 200 sq. ft.

COW MANURE Wizard Brand Pulverized. You will get amazing results by using Wizard, the most popular and best animal fertilizer recommended for any purpose. Weed free. Clean with no offensive odor. Apply 100 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.



LIME (Hydrated or Powdered). An indirect fertilizer that liberates plant food already in the soil. Makes sour soil sweet and heavy soil light. Promotes growth and gives the lawn a rich color. 10 lbs. to 200 sq. ft. or 1 ton to acre.

MURIATE OF POTASH. Should be used on all root crops. 1 lb. per 200 square feet, 200 lbs. per acre.

NITRATE OF SODA. Apply 200 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. per 200 sq. ft., but not until the plants are above ground. If used in liquid form, dilute 2 ozs. to 1 gallon of water and apply twice a week. Do not let nitrate touch green growth or it will burn.

PEAT MOSS. A moisture retaining humus, an important aid in saving soil fertility. Prevents the formation of hard crusts and fungus growth. Used for mulching Evergreens, Perennials and Roses.

PHOSPHATE (20% Acid Phosphate). For all vegetable crops, grains, etc. Apply 800 lbs. per acre. 5 lbs. per 200 square feet.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINUM. Gives the soil the acidity necessary for the successful culture of Azaleas, Laurel, Rhododendrons and similar plants. Apply 1 lb. per 10 square feet.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. Used on lawns as a stimulant and to discourage weed growth. 1 lb. to 150 sq. ft., or 300 lbs., per acre.

SHEEP MANURE. A complete natural plant food and soil builder which will make your lawn and garden thrive. Apply 10 lbs. per 100 sq. ft., 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre.



TRUCKERS FAVORITE, 5-10-5. (Garden Fertilizer). Contains all the food elements needed by vegetables for their quick growth, early maturity and perfect development. Apply at the rate of 10 lbs. per 200 square feet.

VIGORO, 4-12-4. The Complete Plant Food. For Lawns, Gardens, Flowers, Shrubbery, Trees. Apply Vigoro to the soil. It is a scientifically compounded plant food. Easy to apply. No unpleasant odor. Promote rapid, beautiful and sturdy growth. Directions in every bag. Apply 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

Chemical Stimulants

Hormones and Vitamins that invigorate all types of plants and stimulate root growth.

HY-GRO SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD WITH GAT SPRAYER. The gat sprayer uses water and pressure from the hose to dissolve, mix and spray Hy-Gro evenly. Makes it easy to fertilize lawns and large garden areas.

PLANTABBS. Fulton's odorless plant food tablets containing Vitamin B-1. Recommended particularly for potted plants.



ALFALFA
Sweet Clovers
CLOVERS
Red, Alsike, &
White Clovers



BEANS
PEAS
SOYBEANS
VETCHES

When ordering, always state name of seed.



FRUITONE. Stops premature drop of apples and other fruits. Spray tomato blossoms for earlier, bigger and less seeds. Spray beans for better set of pods and corn for fuller ears.

ROOTONE. Cuttings dipped with Rootone root faster.

TRANSPLANTONE. Is a vitamin-hormone stimulant for rooted plants. It is a soluble powder applied in water solution to the soil around the roots of plants, shrubs, trees and seedlings. It increases root-growth, vitalizes and carries the plant over the shock of transplanting.



Pest Controls

Directions for using will be found on each package.



AERASOL BOMB. A DDT-Pyrethrum war-time insect weapon improved for household use. Kills flies, mosquitoes, moths, ants, roaches, etc.

ANTROL SYRUP. Kills ants in the nest. Worker ants carry Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. Kill the queen and the whole ant family is exterminated at the source.

ANTROL TRAPS. Kills both grease and sweet-eating ants. Inside and outside house.

CYANOGAS ANT-KILLER. A sure ant killer for outdoor use only. In powder form for treating nests in gardens and lawns.

DOG REPELLENT, CHAPERONE. A most effective out-door dog repellent. One application will last 2 weeks and rain does not wash away its effectiveness.



FUMOGEN. Repels dogs, cats, ants, snails, slugs, sow bugs, and centipedes.

MOLOGEN. An odorless semi-powder that destroys moles quickly. Harmless to soil or grass and is safe to use where pets are kept.

RABBIT REPELLENT, CHAPERONE. Effective in controlling rabbits, ground-hogs, skunks and other rodents. They stay away.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT. Protects corn from crows, black birds, pheasants, larks and all other corn-pulling birds. It positively will not clog any planter. Its use also prevents the seed from rotting in the ground.

TOBACCO DUST. Repels rabbits.

Sundries

ASBESTOS TORCHES. For burning caterpillars' nests. Made with a wire frame filled with shredded asbestos. Torch is saturated with kerosene. By attaching a pole of sufficient length nests high up in the trees may easily and quickly be destroyed.

GRAFTING WAX. Used for budding and grafting work and for filling small cavities in trees.



HOTKAPS—An Individual Hothouse for Every Plant!

HOTKAPS—To protect early plants against frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. Maintain perfect mulch, promote sturdy growth, increase yield and bring crops to maturity 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out; directions on package. Really an individual hothouse for every plant. Made of wax paper.

LABELS—Wood, Pointed 4 ins., 5 ins., 6 ins. Painted. For pot and garden plants.

LABELS—Copper Wired Wood, 3½ x 5½ ins. Painted. For Trees, Shrubs, Dahlias and similar plants.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—Mushrooms can be grown in almost any building, cellar, or shed which can be darkened. Ask for our free leaflet on "How to Grow Mushrooms."

LAMBERT'S SPORE CULTURE BRICK SPAWN. An American make of spawn which produces mushrooms of excellent quality and large size. We furnish the Cream White variety. One brick will spawn 8 square feet of bed.

RAFFIA—Natural Color for tying plants.

SUDBURY SOIL TESTING KIT—Eliminate guesswork, know the condition of your soil and what it will grow best, and how to adjust it for what you want to grow. Seeds and fertilizers are valuable—don't waste them until you know your soil.

HOME GARDENER'S KIT—20-test. Tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. Complete with instructions and data on plant needs.

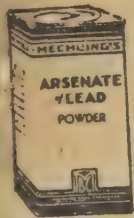
2-MINUTE SOIL TEST KIT—For acidity only.



Blight and Insect Controls

CONTROLS FOR CHEWING AND SUCKING INSECTS — DISEASES — FUNGUS

Directions for using will be found on each package.



ARSENATE OF LEAD. Kills chewing insects. May be dusted or sprayed. Splendid for lawn treatment to control Japanese Beetle grubs and worms, including Sod Web worms. Use 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water as a spray or with 5 parts of lime as a dust.

BLACK LEAF 40. 40% nicotine. Destroys aphids (plant lice), thrip, leaf hoppers and similar insect pests. May be combined with other sprays. One ounce makes six gallons of effective spray.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Preventive for most fungus diseases such as blight, rust, wilt and mildew on vegetables, flowers, fruit and shade trees. Start spraying before disease develops. Can be used dry or as a spray. Use 5 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water as a spray.



CALCIUM ARSENATE. For spraying and dusting potatoes.

DRITOMIC WETTABLE SULFUR. Controls Black Spot and Mildew, Leaf Spot and Red Spider.

FISH OIL SOAP. An effectual remedy for destroying and preventing insects on plants, trees, vines, etc., and for washing down the bark of fruit trees, grape vines, etc.

LEMON OIL. For destroying scale, caterpillar, mealy bug, thrip, aphids, etc.

LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION. A perfect remedy for San Jose scale, apple and pear scab, peach-leaf curl, and cherry leaf-spot.

LIME SULPHUR (Powder). For San Jose scale and other fungus diseases. Has all the effectiveness of liquid lime sulphur.

NICOTINE PYROX is the best and safest all-around combined insecticide and fungicide spray. Kills both chewing and sucking insects. Controls blight and other plant diseases.

Nicotine Pyrox
RED U.S. PAT. OFF.

PARA-SCALECIDE. A prepared combination of Scalecide and paradichlorobenzene making a liquid treatment for treating peach borers. Also used on other trees for borers. One quart makes 2 gallons.

PARIS GREEN. A poisonous powder for using as a spray or powder combined with hydrated lime. For destroying potato bugs, worms, caterpillars, slugs, etc. Effective against all chewing insects.

RED ARROW. A highly concentrated extract of Pyrethrum combined with a special soap. Kills sucking and chewing insects, such as Mexican Bean Beetle, Aphids, Thrip, Rose Bug, Red Spider, etc. Use 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water.



ROTENONE 75 DUST (Powder). An effective dust contains 0.75% Rotenone. Controls Mexican Bean Beetle, beetles on asparagus and cucumber, also leaf hoppers, caterpillars, chinch bugs, red spiders, cabbage worms and thrips.

SCALECIDE. A reliable dormant spray for San Jose scale, Oyster Shell scale, Red Mite, Aphids and many other scale and soft-bodied sucking insects.

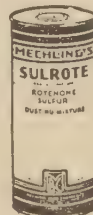
SLUG SHOT. Requires no mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious to animals, the person applying it, or fruits and vegetables treated. Destroy potato bugs and the Mexican bean beetle, green flies, slugs, worms, etc.



SNAROL CUTWORM BAIT. Kills cutworms, snails, slugs, sowbugs, earwigs.

SULPHUR POWDER (Sublimed Flower). For mildew.

SUMMER SPRA-CREAM. A stabilized 83% summer oil emulsion for foliage spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and evergreens. Used as a dormant spray for ornamentals and evergreens by nursery and shade tree men. Used as a sticker for arsenate of lead sprays. Combines with nicotine, arsenate of lead and bordeaux. Very effective as an ovicide.



SULROTE. A combined Insecticide and Fungicide with a wetting agent which aids adherence to the leaf. Controls Cabbage Worms, Mexican Bean Beetles and Flea Beetles. Black Spot and Mildew on Roses. Repels Japanese and Asiatic Beetles.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCT — NICO-FUME PRES-SURE FUMIGATOR. This method of fumigation permits rapid fumigation of small infested areas in a greenhouse or for plants grown outside under cloth, sash, hot beds and cold frames. The insects are immediately subjected to the highly concentrated fumes. A one pound can will fumigate 25,000 cubic feet.

TOBACCO DUST. Finely ground for dusting. Effective against chinch bugs on lawns, aphids. Destroys soft creeping insects.



TOMATO DUST

Tomato blight is a very destructive fungus disease in home gardens and commercial growing of tomatoes. Certain insects are also destructive pests on this major crop, especially in home gardens. Tomato Dust, insecticide-fungicide—is the easiest and safest control of these destructive influences.

Blight and Insect Controls

3-WA-KIL Garden Dust—Controls Chewing Insects. Colorado Potato Beetle, Striped and Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Asparagus Beetle, Tomato Horn Worm, Flea Beetle and Mexican Bean Beetle. Effective against Sucking Insects—Aphids, Leaf Hopper and certain others. Helps prevent and control—Early Blight, Late Blight, Fungous Leaf Spots, Downy Mildew, and certain other diseases.

TRI-GEN

ROSE GARDEN SPRAY TREATMENT

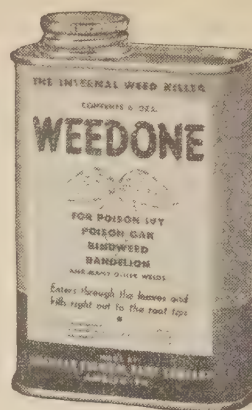


TRI-GEN Stimulate healthy plant growth by spraying your roses with Rose Garden Spray Treatment. Complete protection for control of many insects and fungus pests. Black spot and mildew easily controlled.

TRIOGEN DUST serves same purpose as liquid Triogen only it is in dust form.

Weed Killers

CRAB GRASS KILLER—Puraturf controls crab grass in all stages. For most effective results apply before crab grass reaches maturity.



WEEDONE. A new concentrated weed killer which does not irritate the skin, corrode spray equipment, safe for humans and animals. Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Sumac, other noxious weeds. Sprayed on the lawn, it kills dandelions, plantain and other weeds without hurting the grass.

WEEDUST. If lawn has only a few scattered weeds, here's the new, easy way to kill them. Shake a pinch of WEEDUST on each weed. Watch it curl up, dry up and die. Just shake WEEDUST directly out of the ready-to-use can.

WEED KILLER. Kills all plant growth. A labor-saver used on paths, drives, gutters and places where growth is not wanted.

Seed and Soil Treating Compounds



ROOTONE. Any seed, including grass seed, treated by dusting with Rootone hormone powder germinates faster, roots deeper and produces stronger, more disease-resistant seedlings.

SPERGON. A seed protectant in powder form for treating seed before planting. Spergon protects seed from harmful fungi that are present in nearly all soils which tend to cause decay and damping-off, especially in cold wet weather. Spergon assures better germination of the seed and produces healthy plants that give better yield. It is noninjurious to humans and is easy to apply to the seed.



ARASAN. For Corn, Sorghums, Peanuts, Soybeans and Vegetables. Usually reduces losses from seed decay and damping-off. Two-way action:—as a disinfectant, generally destroys many surface seed-borne organisms;—as a protectant, generally protects seed against soil-borne organisms responsible for seed decay.

CERESAN—New Improved. For Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Sorghums, Millets and Flax to control certain smuts and some other seed-borne diseases. Usually reduces seed decay and seedling damping-off of Cotton, Flax, Peas and Sugar Beets; surface seed-borne anthracnose and angular leaf-spot of Cotton.

SEMESAN. For Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs. Generally preserves seeds against rotting in cold, wet soils; controls damping-off or seedling blight and certain other seed-borne diseases. Helps promote increased germination, sturdier growth, larger yields, better grade produce.



TERSAN. Turf fungicide, formerly known as "Thio-sand." TERSAN is an exceptionally effective non-mercurial for prevention or control of large Brown Patch and Dollar Spot on Golf Courses, Grass Tennis Courts, Lawns and other Fine Turfs.

Planting Chart for Vegetables

For Philadelphia and Equivalent Climate

VARIETY	Seed Required	Seed Required per Acre	Distance Apart in Row	Distance Between Rows	Depth To Plant	Maturity from Planting to Picking
Asparagus, Seed ..	1 oz. to 800 plants	4 lbs.	3 to 6 ins..	1½ ft. ...	1 in.	3 to 4 years
Asparagus, Roots ..	50 roots per 100 ft.	5445 roots.	2 ft.	4 ft.	12 ins.	2 years
Beans, Bush, Snap ..	1 lb. per 100 ft. ..	60 lbs.	2 to 3 ins..	2 to 2½ ft.	1½ to 2 ins.	6 to 8 weeks
Beans, Bush, Lima ..	1 lb. per 100 ft. ..	60 lbs.	6 ins.	3 ft.	1½ to 2 ins.	10 to 12 weeks
Beans, Pole, Snap ..	1 lb. for 100 Hills.	30 lbs.	4 ft. hills .	4 ft.	1½ to 2 ins.	9 to 10 weeks
Beans, Pole Lima ..	1 lb. for 100 Hills.	30 lbs.	4 ft. hills .	4 ft.	1½ to 2 ins.	12 to 14 weeks
Beets, Table	2 oz. per 100 ft...	8 to 12 lbs.	3 to 4 ins..	1½ to 2 ft.	½ to 1 in..	8 to 10 weeks
Beets, Mangels	2 oz. per 100 ft...	8 to 10 lbs.	6 ins.	2½ ft. ...	½ to 1 in..	14 to 16 weeks
Broccoli, Heading ..	1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft..	½ in.	9 to 21 weeks
Broccoli Greens	1 oz. per 100 ft...	2 lbs.	4 ins.	1½ to 2 ft.	½ in.	7 to 8 weeks
Brussels Sprouts ..	1 oz. to 3000 plants	4 oz.	1½ ft.	2 to 3 ft..	½ in.	13 to 14 weeks
Cabbage, Early	1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.	1½ ft.	2 to 3 ft..	½ in.	10 to 12 weeks
Cabbage, Late	1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.	2 ft.	3 ft.	½ in.	14 to 16 weeks
Cantaloupe	1 oz. to 50 hills ..	3 lbs.	4 ft. hills .	5 ft.	¾ in.	12 to 14 weeks
Carrot	1 oz. per 100 ft.	3 to 5 lbs..	1 to 3 ins..	1 to 2 ft..	½ in.	9 to 12 weeks
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	2½ ft.	½ in.	14 to 16 weeks
Celery	1 oz. to 6000 plants	4 oz.	6 ins.	3 to 4 ft. ..	¼ in.	16 to 19 weeks
Chicory	1 oz. per 100 ft.	4 lbs.	3 ins.	2 ft.	½ in.	15 to 17 weeks
Collards	1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	2½ ft.	½ in.	12 to 14 weeks
Corn, Sweet	½ lb. per 100 ft...	12 lbs.	6 ins.	3 to 4 ft..	1 in.	10 to 13 weeks
Corn Salad	4 oz. per 100 ft.	10 lbs.	3 ins.	1 to 1½ ft.	½ in.	6 to 7 weeks
Cress	1 oz. per 100 ft.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 ins..	1½ ft.	¼ in.	5 to 6 weeks
Cucumber	1 oz. to 50 hills ..	2 lbs.	4 ft. hills .	4 to 5 ft..	½ in.	8 to 10 weeks
Dandelion	1 oz. per 100 ft.	5 lbs.	6 ins.	1 to 1½ ft.	½ in.	8 to 9 weeks
Dill	½ oz. per 100 ft.	5 lbs.	6 ins.	2 to 2½ ft.	½ in.	10 weeks
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 1000 plants	4 oz.	2 ft.	2½ ft.	½ in.	16 to 18 weeks
Endive	½ oz. per 100 ft...	4 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	1½ ft.	½ in.	12 to 13 weeks
Fennel	1 oz. per 100 ft. ..	4 lbs.	6 ins.	2 to 3 ft..	¾ in.	9 weeks
Kale	½ oz. per 100 ft..	3 lbs.	1½ ft.	2 ft.	½ in.	8 to 9 weeks
Kohl Rabi	½ oz. per 100 ft..	4 lbs.	3 to 6 ins..	1½ ft.	½ in.	8 to 9 weeks
Leek	1 oz. per 100 ft.	5 lbs.	2 to 3 ins..	1½ ft.	½ in.	12 to 13 weeks
Lettuce	½ oz. per 100 ft..	3 lbs.	6 to 10 ins.	1½ ft.	½ in.	7 to 10 weeks
Mustard	1 oz. per 100 ft.	4 lbs.	4 to 6 ins..	1 ft.	½ in.	4 to 5 weeks
Okra	2 oz. per 100 ft. ..	8 lbs.	1½ ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	7 to 9 weeks
Onion Seed	1 oz. per 100 ft. ..	4 lbs.	3 ins.	1½ ft.	½ in.	13 to 16 weeks
Onion Sets	2 qts. per 100 ft..	10 lbs.	3 ins.	1½ ft.	½ in.	5 to 6 weeks
Parsley	½ oz. per 100 ft.	3 lbs.	4 to 6 ins..	1 ft.	½ in.	10 to 12 weeks
Parsnip	1 oz. per 100 ft.	4 lbs.	4 ins.	1½ to 2 ft.	½ in.	13 to 14 weeks
Peas	2 lbs. per 100 ft. ..	120 lbs.	1 to 2 ins..	2 to 3 ft..	1 to 2 ins..	8 to 10 weeks
Pepper	1 oz. to 1000 plants	3 oz.	2 ft.	2½ ft.	½ in.	14 to 18 weeks
Potatoes	7½ lbs. per 100 ft.	10 bus.	15 ins.	3 ft.	3 ins.	10 to 12 weeks
Potatoes, Sweet		9680 plants	3 ft. hills .	3 ft.		18 to 20 weeks
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 25 hills ..	4 lbs.	6 ft. hills .	8 ft.	1 in.	15 to 16 weeks
Radish, Early	1 oz. per 100 ft. ..	10 lbs.	1 in.	1 ft.	½ in.	3 to 4 weeks
Radish, Winter	1 oz. per 100 ft.	8 lbs.	4 ins.	1½ ft.	½ in.	7 to 8 weeks
Rhubarb Roots	30 roots per 100 ft.	4840 roots.	2 ft.	4 ft.	7 ins.	4 to 6 weeks
Ruta Baga	1 oz. per 100 ft. ..	2 lbs.	6 ins.	2 ft.	½ in.	12 to 14 weeks
Salsify	2 oz. per 100 ft. ..	8 lbs.	4 ins.	1½ to 2 ft.	½ in.	16 to 18 weeks
Sorrel	1 oz. per 100 ft.	5 lbs.	3 ins.	1 to 1½ ft.	½ in.	5 weeks
Spinach	2 oz. per 100 ft.	20 lbs.	4 ins.	1 ft.	½ in.	6 to 7 weeks
Spinach, New Zealand	1 oz. per 100 ft. ..	3 lbs.	4 ins.	2½ ft.	1 in.	7 to 10 weeks
Squash, Bush	1 oz. to 25 hills ..	4 lbs.	4 ft. hills .	4 ft.	1 in.	7 to 8 weeks
Squash, Vine	1 oz. to 15 hills ..	2 lbs.	6 ft. hills .	8 ft.	1 in.	12 to 14 weeks
Swiss Chard	2 oz. per 100 ft. ..	8 to 10 lbs.	6 ins.	1½ to 2 ft.	½ to 1 in.	7 to 8 weeks
Tomato	1 oz. to 3000 plants	4 oz.	3½ ft.	4 ft.	½ in.	14 to 16 weeks
Turnip	1 oz. per 100 ft. ..	2 lbs.	4 ins.	1½ to 2 ft.	½ in.	7 to 10 weeks
Watermelon	1 oz. to 30 hills	4 lbs.	5 ft. hills .	8 ft.	¾ in.	12 to 14 weeks

NOTE:—Differences in maturity vary with climate, season, soil, geographic location and elevation, and variety planted.

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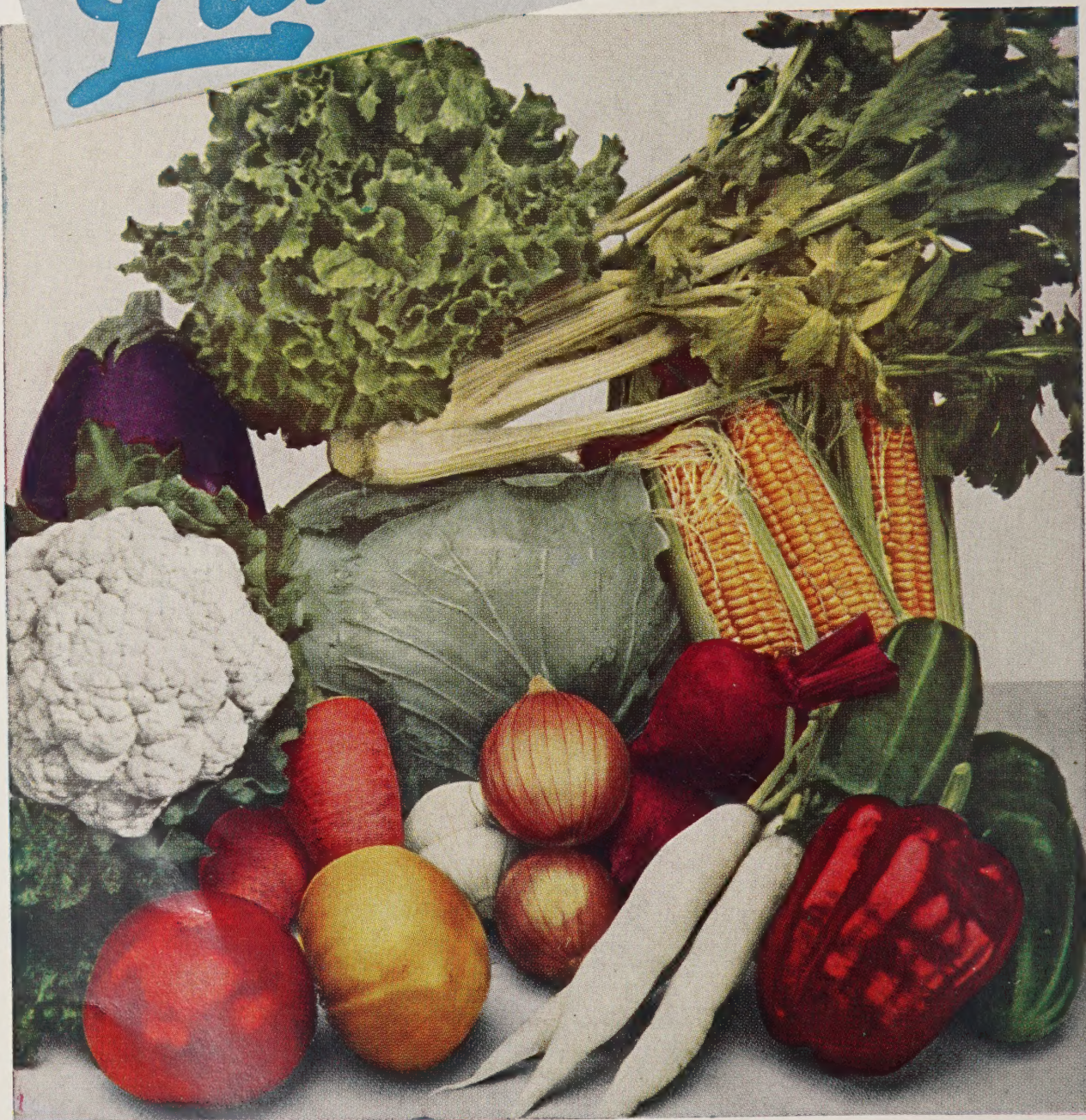
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